"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The French Ministry decided on energetic action against the Dreyfus conspirators and the disturbers of public order in Paris. The action of the Government was sustained by the Chamber of Deputies after a violent debate. The Count and Countess Boni de Castellane denied that the latter took part in the riotous demonstration at the Auteuil race track on Sunday. Dreyfus was transferred from his prison to the custody of the military authorities preparatory to his return to France. The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference held a meeting yesterday and adopted the drafted scheme for mediation requiring the signatory powers to submit disputes to one or more friendly nations before resorting to hostilities. Exciting scenes resulted in Belfast yesterday when the Nationalists, headed by William O'Brien, grew riotous in a demonstration, and were charged by police several times, the rioters driving the patrolmen back with volleys of stones. The details of the recent clash of natives of the French Colony of Guadaloupe with immigrant laborers show that the situation in the French territory in the West Indies is critical. Discouraged as to the outlook of trade, the people of the British West Indies are talking with increasing favor of the scheme for annexation to the United States. Ambassador Choate was a conspicuous guest of the Royal Geographical Society at a banquet in London last evening.—Pages 1, 3, and 7.

Page 1.

Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is dead.

Robert Goelet's will was filed for probate at Newport yesterday.

Rockland County officials yesterday ignored a Supreme Court order issued by Justice Furman in this city, and refused to surrender the Barrows, held for kidnapping Marion Clarke. The hearing of the Barrows took place at Garnerville in the open air. The Grand Jury of this county indicted the three kidnappers yesterday.

Page 2.

Gov. McMillin of Tennessee said yesterday that he thought Bryan would be renominated.

A false report was circulated in Wall Street yesterday that Russell Sage had been overcome by the heat.

A wheelman in Eighth Avenue last evening knocked down Catharine Lochler, whose skull was fractured.

The temperature yesterday rose to 89 degrees according to the Weather Bureau. Six prostrations from the heat were reported to the police.

The resignation of Frank J. Goodwin, as President of the Pequod Club, was accepted last evening, and N. Taylor Phillips was elected to succeed him.

Congressman James S. Sherman announced last night that he was still in the race for the Speakership, although it was apparent that Senator Platt is in favor of Henderson.

Page 3.

Baron and Baroness de Bara were convicted in Chicago yesterday of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Admiral Dewey will sail to-day from Hongkong on the Olympia.

The owners of the liner Paris have given her up to the underwriters.

Page 4.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia University met yesterday.

The annual assembly of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State will open in Masonic Hall to-day. Charles W. Mead of Albany will probably be elected Deputy Grand Master.

Page 5.

Frank R. Sherwin yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $164,414 and no assets.

The State Board of Health is investigating violations of the pure food laws with a view to prosecuting offenders.

The United States transport Meade, from Ponce, Puerto Rico, with the Nineteenth Infantry aboard, arrived here yesterday.

Jose Labregat, who, as an agent of Weyler, attacked women and children in Cuba, was lynched at San Antonio de los Banos.

The Mazet committee will resume its sessions to-day. Mr. Moss said yesterday a Tammany combination has been formed to hamper the work of the committee, but the investigation will go on to the end.

Page 8.

The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Clevelands at Washington Park yesterday by a score of 14 to 2.

The second polo team of the Philadelphia Country Club beat the first yesterday on the Westchester grounds.

At the Gravesend track yesterday, Moslem won the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, Satin Slipper the Patchogue Stakes, and Sadducee the Burlington Route. Intrusive and Prestidigitator the other races.

Page 14.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn began its work yesterday.

An attempt to garrote Mrs. Juliette Osborn of 238 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was made yesterday afternoon on Third Avenue.

Mrs. Mary Miller, the Brooklyn faith healer who treated twelve-year-old Dora Kranz, with the result that the child's left foot had to be amputated, was yesterday sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 4.
Railroads—Page 4.

ROBERT GOELET'S WILL FILED.

Widow Receives the Nahma, New York and Newport Houses for Life, and $200,000 a Year.

NEWPORT, June 5.—The will of Robert Goelet was filed for probate here to-day. It covers twenty-one pages of closely written legal cap, and, after making provision for certain bequests for the widow's support during her lifetime, divides the balance of the estate between the son, Robert Walton Goelet, and the daughter, Beatrice. Harriett W. Goelet, the widow; Robert, the son, when he reaches the age of twenty-one, and George G. Dewitt of New York are appointed executors and trustees, with full power and without bonds.

To Mrs. Goelet is given the steam yacht Nahma and her fittings, all household furniture, carriages, horses, pictures, works of art, &c.; also a life interest in the house on Fifth Avenue, New York, and the Newport cottage, the box in the Metropolitan Opera House, and an income of $200,000 a year. To his daughter Beatrice is given the Tuxedo house, and, after her mother's death, the Fifth Avenue house and the opera box. To his son Robert is given the Restigouche fishing house, the trotting horses, the Hotel Imperial, the San Carlo, and the Winchester, on Broadway, and the Newport estate on his mother's death.

All the residue of the estate, including personal property, is left to trustees for the testator's son and daughter, under conditions named in the will. In case of the death of the daughter without heirs, her share is to go to the brother.

THE BAKER-HOWARD FEUD.

LOUDON, Ky., June 5.—Almost exhausted by an all-day march of twenty-five miles over an almost impassable road, the battalion of militia sent by Gov. Bradley to preserve peace among the Baker-Howard feud partisans arrived at Manchester late yesterday afternoon.

Col. Williams, who is in command, found the town empty of partisans, the Bakers being encamped on one side and the Howards on the other. The entrance of the military was not opposed by either faction. The two factions are apparently both anxious to be on the defensive, and will probably accept Col. Williams's counsel, that only the leaders, and these disarmed, shall enter the town.

The militia went into camp in the Court House yard, where at 9 o'clock this morning the trial of the Bakers for the murder of Sheriff White was to begin.

FRENCH MINISTRY ACTS VIGOROUSLY

Will Proceed Against Disturbers and Dreyfus Conspirators.

ESTERHAZY TO BE PROSECUTED

Gen. Pellieux Accused and Mercier's Case Referred to the Chamber.

Government Upheld by the Deputies After a Violent Debate—Measures to Preserve Order.

PARIS, June 5.—This has been a day of popular excitement and official activity in Paris. The decision announced on Saturday by the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case and the attack made yesterday upon President Loubet at the Auteuil race course were considered at a Ministerial council and later formed the subjects of a violent debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber, by a decisive vote, sustained the position of the Government.

The Ministers met this morning, with President Loubet in the chair. They decided to remove the Advocate General, M. Lombart, and directed the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, to begin proceedings against M. Tardif, President of the Assizes Court, before the Council of Magistracy. The action against these officials was due to the manner in which they conducted the case against MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert, who were acquitted last Wednesday of the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination at the time of the election of President Loubet. The Ministers also decided to transfer Gen. Roget, who commanded the troops which M. Déroulède attempted to lead to the Elysée Palace at the time of the election of President Loubet, from Paris to Orleans.

The Minister of War, M. Krantz, later ordered proceedings to be taken against Esterhazy for obtaining and using documents connected with the so-called "secret dossier." The Minister also issued instructions that proceedings be taken against Gen. Pellieux, for the manner in which he conducted the Esterhazy case.

The Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, wrote to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, calling his attention to the reference in the decision of the Court of Cassation to Gen. Mercier's showing documents connected with the Dreyfus court-martial, in order that the Chamber might decide whether Mercier should be proceeded against for an unlawful act committed while he was Minister of War.

The Cabinet did not arrive at any decision respecting Gens. de Boisdeffre and Gonse, pending the result of the inquiry regarding du Paty de Clam. The Matin published to-day an interview with Esterhazy, in which the latter accuses du Paty de Clam of having for safety placed in his mother-in-law's house at Brussels extraordinary documents which protect them both, notably a long report by Gen. Gonse discussing the plan to be followed in order to screen Esterhazy. The Matin's correspondent in Brussels confirms the statement that du Paty de Clam left documents in the possession of the d'Ursel family. Du Paty de Clam's wife is a daughter of the Duchesse d'Ursel, Grand Mistress of the Queen's household and the Queen's goddaughter.

At the same time that the President and Cabinet were taking steps looking to the punishment of some of the chief actors in the conspiracy against Dreyfus, vigorous measures were being employed by the authorities to suppress demonstrations. Mounted detachments of Republican Guards were stationed about the Place de la Concorde, in the Rue de l'Elysée, and in the Rue des Tuileries. There was no excitement in the Rue de Bruxelles, where Emile Zola lives, but policemen were stationed near his residence. M. Zola remained at home and refused to see anybody excepting his intimate friends.

The Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, ordered the closure of the Automobile Club de France, of which the Comte de Dion, who was one of the ringleaders at Auteuil yesterday, is President. A Police Commissary proceeded to the club's premises, on the Place de la Concorde, and cleared the members out, after which he affixed seals to the doors.

Of the 130 persons arrested in connection with the demonstration yesterday, 53 remained in custody to-day. Lieut. Guelard was arrested to-day, charged with uttering seditious cries and with assaulting M. Touny, Chief of the Municipal Police.

The Municipal Council this afternoon discussed the Auteuil affair, and M. Blanc, Prefect of Police, announced that fifty of those under arrest would be prosecuted for insulting the President. He animadverted severely upon the cowardice of Count Christiani, who now pretends that he struck the President by accident in his attempt to escape from the mêlée. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its abhorrence of the insulting demonstration and its respectful sympathy with and confidence in M. Loubet.

M. Lemercier, the examining magistrate, to-night began the interrogation of those under arrest for participating in yesterday's rioting. Ten, including M. de Panisse Passy, were provisionally released. About fifteen will be prosecuted on charge of rebellion, for which the maximum punishment is five years' imprisonment. The charge against Comte Christiani is of assaulting a magistrate while in the exercise of his functions, an offense punishable by imprisonment for from two to five years.

The papers this morning praised the calmness of President Loubet throughout the demonstration against him yesterday. They quote him as saying to the Stewards of the Auteuil races: "You are in no way responsible, and to prove that I have no anger with you, if there were races tomorrow I would attend them. I am invited to witness the Grand Prix on Sunday next, and you may be sure I will be present."

On his return to the Elysée, M. Loubet said to those who accompanied him: "All my family opposed my becoming President, and I had no desire to remain at the Elysée; but now that it is dangerous to be the Chief of State, my duty is clear; and I will let my enemies, if I have any, be convinced that I shall accomplish my mission to the end."

A great number of persons called to-day at the Elysée Palace and signed the visitors' book. Among the callers were Senators, Deputies, diplomats, army officers, and other high functionaries.

The scenes at Auteuil yesterday and in the Chamber of Deputies to-day have only had the effect of increasing the popularity of President Loubet and of strengthening the hands of the Government. The promptitude of the Premier, M. Dupuy, in carrying out his promise to take measures to insure justice as soon as the Court of Cassation had pronounced judgment is regarded as proving that he himself can show a clean bill and that, though he was Premier at the time, Gen. Mercier kept him ignorant of the measures adopted against Dreyfus.

Interviews with various high personages who witnessed the incident at Auteuil are published, all testifying to the savagery of the demonstration. It is asserted that, although the price of admission to the paddock was 20 francs, this was full of coachmen, footmen, and valets, evidently sent there to create a disturbance. Countess Tornielli, wife of the Italian Ambassador to France, was sitting on M. Loubet's left during the attack, and he asked her whether she intended to stay. She replied: "Certainly, Monsieur le President. Am I not in the place of honor?"

Capt. Baratier of the Marchand Mission attracted considerable attention to himself during the affair and was publicly kissed by Duchesse d'Uzes. Among those arrested whose names have not hitherto been cabled are Comte Fronessent, Vicomte Combe, and Comte Moustiers Merinville.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 5.—The Chamber of Deputies met at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The public galleries were crowded with fashionable people, including many ladies in pretty toilets, who used their fans vigorously on account of the heat. The galleries of the Senators and diplomats were also full.

There was a large and early attendance of Deputies, who animatedly discussed the incidents of yesterday. Premier Dupuy and the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, sat on the Ministerial bench.

At the opening of the session M. Laloge, Independent Socialist, representing one of the St. Denis districts of the Seine, moved an interpellation on the subject of the incidents which occurred yesterday on the Auteuil race course. M. Laloge said the hour of action had struck. [Cheers from the Leftists and murmurs from the Rightists, and a babel of cries in which MM. Cassagnac and Lasies, Anti-Semites, participated.]

M. Laloge asked the Premier if he had been warned beforehand of yesterday's demonstration. He then eulogized President Loubet, who, he said, undertook the Presidency in a time of stress. [Loud applause.]

M. Rious de Largentaye, Conservative, representing the Second Division of Dinan, Cotes-du-Nord, shouted: "Loubet is not honest. He is a Panamaist!"

These statements called forth violent protests and shouts of "Order!", but M. de Largentaye persisted, in spite of the uproar and hooting, in declaring honest men were arrested yesterday. This was followed by shouts of "Down with Loubet!" and a scene of wild excitement ensued. The Leftists shouted at the top of their voices: "Censure with temporary exclusion!"

President Deschanel ordered M. de Largentaye to withdraw, but the latter refused and the session was suspended, the Deputies being requested to withdraw in order that M. de Largentaye be expelled.

The commanding officer on duty at the Palais Bourbon then entered the Chamber of Deputies with a squad of soldiers and requested M. de Largentaye to withdraw. The latter waited until many of his colleagues had left the house, and then rose and walked out, escorted by the soldiers. There was cheering and counter-cheering when M. de Largentaye appeared in the corridor. The sitting was then resumed.

M. Laloge asked what measures the Government intended to take in the future, and the Premier replied that after yesterday's incidents his first step was to address a respectful greeting to the nation's elect and to "the firm citizen who was and who remains the guaranty of republican communion." [Cheers.] Continuing, the Premier said that yesterday, at Auteuil, "the advance guard of the reactionary party protested against him and called for his resignation," and proceeded to enlarge upon "the coarseness of such a demonstration against an invited guest."

The Premier then said: "The representatives of elegance and good taste have given us an idea of what France may expect from their idleness and indolence. We knew secret meetings had taken place and that preparations were made for demonstrations. We took measures for the President's protection in driving to and from the race course, and nothing occurred on the way."

Here a Royalist Deputy cried: "You hid him!"

M. Dupuy retorted: "No; but your friends hid behind the women!"

Protests from the Rightists followed, and M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, cried: "Loubet and Delcasse (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) hid behind policemen."

This statement was followed by an uproar lasting several minutes. When comparative quiet had been restored M. Dupuy said: "We stationed police at the paddock, with orders to intervene immediately in case of a demonstration, and they did so, though they met with much opposition and protests. I assume all responsibility."

"You have the evil eye," cried M. Lasies, a remark which caused laughter.

M. Dupuy continued: "All the police did their duty. An individual threw himself on the President of the Republic, who remained quite calm. The proceedings at Auteuil were all the more disgusting because they occurred in the presence of foreign representatives. The persons who have been arrested will be examined by a Magistrate, who will decide whether there was a conspiracy. We are satisfied the accused are members of clubs which the Government has decided to close. Yesterday's demonstrators pretend to represent France in the army, but the public was against them. We are supporters of the republic, and republicans mix with those who have only borrowed the name in order to better destroy her. You have given us a countersign we intend to uphold. If you give us your confidence we shall know how to defend our institutions from those who attack them." [Applause.]

Here M. de Cassagnac, Conservative, interjected: "The country is sick of the republic. As to the affair which has divided the nation and the families, it will yet weigh heavily against you. The stories current in regard to the measures which you propose against the Generals—"

"A certain amount of courage," exclaimed the Premier, "is required to do what we propose."

"To drag before a high court," retorted M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, "your former colleague. You have cause to close the clubs, for the nation is awakening, and is only awaiting the right man." [Applause.]

After further debate, M. Méline and his supporters moved the order of the day.

Prior to the vote being taken, M. Denys Cochin, Conservative, asked that the letter of the Government demanding the prosecution of Gen. Mercier, should be communicated to the House.

The Premier replied that it saddened him to take the steps deemed necessary, and explained that the trial of M. Déroulède was not conducted in a seemly manner, instancing the fact that M. Déroulède was permitted to pronounce a long diatribe against President Loubet in regard to the verdict of the Court of Cassation, which showed that some persons had incurred responsibilities which must be explained. First, there was the case of Du Paty de Clam, and secondly, the communication of the secret documents of the court-martial having been attributed to Gen. Mercier, the Government believed it to be its duty to ask the Chamber to say if the prosecution should be undertaken. (Great excitement and applause from the Leftists.)

The vote was then taken on the order of the day, which had been accepted by the Government, stigmatizing the occurrences at Auteuil and approving the declarations of the Governments. It was carried without a division after the first part had been adopted by a vote of 513 to 32, and the second part by a vote of 326 to 173.

A heated discussion afterward occurred over the prosecution of Gen. Mercier, in the midst of which M. Lasies suggested the impeachment of the Premier and violently criticised those who were "persecuting" Gen. Mercier, which the Deputy declared was a manoeuvre made to influence the court-martial at Rennes. Finally the Chamber decided, by a vote of 299 to 238, to adjourn the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Mercier until after the court-martial at Rennes.

The Leftists moved that the verdict of the Court of Cassation be placarded everywhere in France. M. Jourde, Socialist, arose and admitted that he had been mistaken about the Dreyfus affair and said he had reparation to make. He added that he was surprised M. Cavaignac had not preceded him to the Tribune, which caused the latter to say: "I have already made reparation by discovering and making known the error committed."

M. Brisson said: "The Cabinet I presided over was unfortunate enough to cause to be placarded a speech containing misstatements. I ask the Chamber to vote the placarding of the verdict of the Court of Cassation."

The Premier did not oppose the placarding of the verdict, which was adopted by a vote of 317 to 212.

The House then adjourned.

DREYFUS LEAVES HIS PRISON.

PARIS, June 5.—A dispatch from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, says that Dreyfus was transferred to-day (Monday) to the military authorities. He will stay on Ile Royale until Thursday, when he will embark upon the French second-class cruiser Sfax in the Roads of Ile Royale.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, June 5.—The Admiral commanding the French squadron in these waters received yesterday an order to send the cruiser Sfax to take Dreyfus from Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, and convey him to France. The Sfax, which is commanded by Capt. Coffinieres de Nordeck, left for Devil's Island at 10 o'clock last evening.

The authorities of Cayenne foresaw four days ago that the Sfax would leave Fort de France on her present mission, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the dispatch boat Geeland, stationed in the waters of French Guiana, left Cayenne, the capital, for Devil's Island, having on board the Superintendent of the penitentiary, and the commander of the marine artillery. These officials are delegated by the French Government to notify Dreyfus officially of the revision of his trial. Dreyfus already has received from his wife a cable message announcing the decision of the Court of Cassation. Dreyfus will still be under charges after being notified of the court's action in his case, but he will be able to resume wearing the military uniform of his rank, in order so to appear before the new court-martial.

The Geeland took a Captain of the Cavenne gendarmerie, with a squad of gendarmes, to act as a guard for Dreyfus, who, from this day, ceases to be under the surveillance of the agents of the prison administration. Telegrams to him or from him, however, are in the meantime subject to the supervision of the prison authorities.

The Geeland will be back at Cayenne tomorrow.

DENIAL BY THE CASTELLANES.

The Countess, Formerly Miss Anna Gould, Not a Participant in the Riot on the Race Course.

PARIS, June 5.—Count Boni de Castellane has written a letter to the Echo de Paris denying the statements of the newspapers that the Countess (formerly Miss Anna Gould of New York) placed herself at the head of the Jeunnesse Royaliste at the Auteuil demonstration yesterday.

The Count declares that his wife does not belong to the club and that she did not leave her seat, from which she could not even see what was occurring.

Count and Countess Castellane assure the correspondent of The Associated Press that there is no truth in the statement that the Countess was mixed up in the rioting on the race course. The Countess was disagreeably surprised to see her name connected with the affair. The story originally appeared in La Presse of this city, which said it had received the information from a source usually reliable.

Major Marchand Visits His Parents.

PARIS, June 5.—Major Marchand proceeded to Thoissey, nine miles from Macon, last evening, in order to visit his parents.

MR. DEPEW GOING TO PARIS.

Wants to See French History Made—He Expresses His Views on American Politics.

LONDON, June 5.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, with his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., will leave for Paris to-morrow.

"It is impossible to say what will develop in France as the outcome of the present political conditions," the Senator remarked this evening, "and I propose to watch events there for a week or so myself. My son and I will go to the Lyceum Theatre to-night to see Sir Henry Irving in Sardou's 'Robespierre,' and then go over and see modern French history made.

"It looks to me as if the young exquisites who attacked M. Loubet yesterday may find themselves in a tight place. I imagine that an attack upon the Chief Magistrate might lead to a long imprisonment. The main element of doubt as to the punishment of these Royalists is what a French jury may do. A man rises and cries 'Vive la France' and 'Vive l'Armee,' and, it makes no difference what the evidence may be, he is acquitted."

Referring to politics, Senator Depew said: "I have every reason to think that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hobart will be renominated without opposition and re-elected. If the Democrats met to-day they would nominate William Jennings Bryan as their Presidential candidate. On the other hand, a large faction of Democrats are anxious to rid themselves of the free silver burden, and they are taking up the anti-expansion and anti-trust cries. So it looks as if by the time the convention meets they will be ready for a big political trade. They will bargain to buy off free silver by giving up the demand for a big army and navy, and will go before the country on an anti-imperialism, anti-corporation, socialistic, and labor party basis. If this occurs there will be another tremendous fight, but the Republicans will win. Such a platform would mean the nomination of Mr. Gorman."

Mr. Depew predicted success for the American campaign in the Philippines, which, he said, would undoubtedly be removed from politics before the next Presidential conventions. With regard to trusts, he remarked: "The tendency now is not to form trusts, but to avoid the legislation existing against them by simply making great corporations trusts. This will bring its own cure, however, in a tendency to over capitalize; so that the smaller firms can compete." Mr. Depew mentioned the Sugar and Whisky trusts as instances.

Mr. Depew got a new idea of the density of London's traffic and population to-day when he attempted to accept the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Boce Moore, to take luncheon with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, at the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor. He actually got to within a few blocks of his destination, but found the streets so packed that he was utterly unable to proceed either in his cab or on foot, and was compelled to return to his hotel.

SAMOAN FACTIONS DISARM.

Mataafa Surrenders 1,800 Guns—Admiral Kautz's Expected Return to the United States.

APIA, Samoan Islands, May 31—Via Auckland, N. Z.—Both native factions, the Malietoans and the Mataafans, are disarming. Mataafa has surrendered 1,800 guns.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following cablegram from Admiral Kautz, in charge of the American Navy in Samoan waters, the cablegram having been forwarded to it from San Francisco, June 3:

"The department cable of the 13th inst. received. Will instruct the commander of the Badger to send the Brutus to Honolulu as soon as she can be spared. Expect to sail from here on the 21st with the remains of Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Moneghan. Will probably reach San Francisco June 25."

SCHOOL HISTORIES CONDEMNED.

Textbooks Thrown Out at Richmond for Unfairness to the South.

RICHMOND, Va., June 5.—The History Committee of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia met here to-night for the purpose of receiving reports from its members and others criticising school histories on the Virginia public school book list. The Rev. Dr. W. B. Tucker of Norfolk, Capt. Bishop of Hopesburg, and R. A. Brock of this city submitted papers severely criticising one of the leading histories in use on the ground of its unfairness to the South, although admitting its literary excellence. Other reports also raised objections to another history.

A resolution was adopted declaring against the use of these books in the public or private schools of Virginia. Dr. J. W. Southall, Superintendent of Public Instruction, said that the wishes of the camp would be respected.

ARIZONA ROBBERS CAUGHT.

PHOENIX, Arizona, June 5.—The robbers who held up the Globe and Florence stage last Tuesday have been captured by Sheriff Truman of Pina County, near Benson. One of them turned out to be a woman named Pearl Hart. She made a strong fight. Both were asleep with their guns beside them. When they were awakened the man seemed paralyzed with fright, but the woman, reaching for the guns, which had been removed, sprang to her feet and fought vigorously.

All the money, about $350, three revolvers, and a gold watch, which were taken from passengers on the stage, were recovered. The woman has been living at Globe. Her companion was a stranger.

DEATH OF FRANK THOMSON

President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Expires Suddenly.

RECORD OF EMINENT SERVICE

His Conspicuous Ability and Successful Management of the Affairs of a Great Corporation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at 7:30 o'clock this evening at his home, at Merion, a few miles out of the city.

Mr. Thomson had been ill about two weeks. He returned to his home on May 20 from a tour of inspection which he, with other officials of the company, had made over the main and leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. The trip had occupied about a week. Upon his return home he was suffering from acute indigestion, and at once took to his bed and placed himself in the hands of his physician.

Mr. Thomson had enjoyed extraordinarily good health, and his relatives and friends believed he would soon rally and recover from his indisposition. His death to-night was rather sudden, and was wholly unexpected.

Frank Thomson was a thoroughly informed railroad man qualified by careful training to direct each and every branch of the service. He possessed a genius for executive work, but his knowledge of the mechanical departments of railroading was so complete that it was often said of him that he could not only build a locomotive, but he could also operate it as an expert engineer. It was Col. Thomas A. Scott, President Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of War, and the noted President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who practically discovered and helped to develop the strong qualities in Frank Thomson.

Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, Frank Thomson was born in Chambersburg, Penn., on July 5, 1841. His father was a member of Congress, a Judge, and subsequently Professor of Law in Marshall College. Young Thomson did not inherit his father's taste for the law, but from his boyhood manifested an interest in railroading. After leaving the Chambersburg Academy, where he received a rudimentary education, he entered the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad for instruction.

He spent four years in obtaining a practical and scientific knowledge of mechanical engineering, and when he left the shops he had learned all that the intelligent and skilled experts there were able to teach. He was able to build a locomotive through every stage, from the crude iron to the finished engine on the rails.

Col. Scott was then General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Road, and he quickly perceived the young engineer's uncommon ability. It was Col. Scott who induced Thomson to turn his attention toward the science of administration as well as the construction and operation of railways.

As Chief Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War Frank Thomson did valuable service throughout the civil war. The scenes of his operations were in the South and the Upper Southwest. He constructed railroads and bridges, made repairs under the most adverse circumstances, and directed the transportation of troops and the forwarding of supplies to the front.

With the close of the war he was relieved from military duty, and in June, 1864, he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a position which he held about nine years. In March, 1873, he became Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona. One year later he was appointed General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg and Erie.

As General Manager Mr. Thomson instituted important reforms in the management and maintenance of the Pennsylvania Road. The standard track and solid roadbed owe their existence largely to his efforts, and he established the system of track inspection and the award of prizes for the best sections of track.

The adoption of a superior standard of equipment, the building of picturesque stations, and the ornamentation of their grounds, the use of the block-signal system, and other safety appliances, were all distinctive features of Frank Thomson's management. He was likewise instrumental in developing the high grade of discipline for which the Pennsylvania Railroad service is noted.

Mr. Thomson became Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania system on Oct. 1, 1882, and on Oct. 27, 1888, he was advanced to the First Vice Presidency. As Second Vice President his authority was increased to a considerable extent.

His duties comprised primarily general supervision of the transportation department, together with the management of the passenger and freight departments. The regulation with competing companies was also intrusted to his care, because of his tact and adroitness in smoothing the rough places. Mr. Thomson had the rare faculty of making friends, and no railroad man in America was more generally popular than he.

When the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited this country in 1871 his party was taken in charge by Frank Thomson, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and an extensive and brilliant tour of the country was personally directed by Mr. Thomson without a mishap.

Subsequently the Russian Admiral who was in charge of the Grand Duke's suite sent a letter to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which he expressed admiration for the arrangements made and executed by Mr. Thomson, and added that "Mr. Thomson was no less agreeable as a companion than invaluable as a manager." After the death of George B. Roberts, a little more than two years ago, Frank Thomson was advanced to the Presidency of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system. He had been in actual charge of the system throughout the long period of President Roberts's illness. Mr. Thomson was widely known as a man of affairs as well as a successful railroad man. He took an intelligent and helpful interest in projects of public and social importance. His business interests, however, were limited. With the exception of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which he was a Director, he had no official connection with any conspicuous business concern other than the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Thomson was a lover of out-of-door sport, and an adept in the use of the rod and the gun. His skill as a rifleshot was made manifest on the plains when Buffalo Bill took the Grand Duke Alexis and his party out to hunt buffalos. During his career Mr. Thomson hunted a great variety of game, and one of the features of his beautiful country residence at Corkerhill, is a unique cabin profusely adorned by the spoils of the chase. Many Europeans as well as Americans have enjoyed quaint entertainment in this famous huntsman's cabin as the guests of Mr. Thomson. Socially the dead railroad President was one of the most agreeable and entertaining of men. His disposition was wholly free from irritability, and he possessed the engaging trait of never appearing to be in a hurry. He was fond of reading, and owned a fine library.

He was also a generous patron of art and music. For a dozen years he had been a widower, his wife, the daughter of Benjamin G. Clarke of New York, having died in June, 1887. One daughter and two sons survive him.

Mr. Thomson was a member of the Union Club in this city, the Philadelphia Club, and a few other clubs in different cities. He devoted very little time to his clubs, however, Mr. Thomson's sons, Frank G. and Clarke Thomson, are both Harvard College men.

SUCCESSION TO MR. THOMSON.

A. J. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, and Others Mentioned for President of the Pennsylvania System.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—President Thomson's death was so unexpected and his illness was of such brief duration that no one had thought of discussing the possible succession to him as the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the news was heard to-night, however, the subject came up, and there was considerable speculation among railroad men and others as to who would assume the duties and responsibilities and become the guiding genius in the vast interests involved in the Pennsylvania system.

Some who gave the matter consideration instinctively thought of A. J. Cassatt, formerly First Vice President of the road. Mr. Cassatt voluntarily laid down the burdens of the Vice Presidency some years ago, but he is still a Director of the company, and his advice frequently has been sought by President Thomson and his assistants since he severed his connection with the executive management. Whether or not Mr. Cassatt would care to return to an active railroad career, with additional responsibilities of the Presidency, is not known, but many believe that he would meet admirably the requirements of the situation.

Charles E. Pugh, the Second Vice President of the company, has been identified with the management of the road for many years. During his long service as General Manager, before his elevation to the office he now holds, he was conspicuous for his ability and his intimate knowledge of all the details of railroad transportation. Mr. Pugh was also mentioned to-night as one upon whom all interests of the system could safely unite, and his selection for the succession to Mr. Thomson is not considered improbable. John P. Green, the First Vice President, is also an experienced and able railroad man, and his elevation to the Presidency would be directly in the line of promotion, but it is not known that he desires such advancement. S. M. Prevost, the Third Vice President, was also mentioned in connection with the position.

Among the members of the Board of Directors outside of the executive officers the man most talked of as a probable selection was Clement A. Griscom, the President of the International Navigation Company. While Mr. Griscom is not exactly a railroad man in the strictest sense of the word, yet he has a wide knowledge of every system of transportation, both by sea and land, and he is regarded by many citizens who are interested in the great corporation as one who is entirely capable of filling the office of President.

EXCITING SCENES IN BELFAST.

Nationalist Demonstration Led by William O'Brien, Whose Followers Attack Policemen.

BELFAST, June 5.—There were exciting scenes here this afternoon in consequence of the Nationalist demonstration, headed by William O'Brien, and accompanied by bands of music and the display of banners. The Protestants threatened trouble, with the result that large bodies of police and military were stationed in the streets. Several conflicts took place, and the infantry charged the crowd with fixed bayonets. Several persons were injured.

The rioting was resumed this evening after the return of the procession. The mobs fussiladed the police with stones, and the troops were obliged to charge several times. Ultimately the riot act was read, and a force of fifty policemen clubbed the crowd, but they were obliged to retire before a heavy shower of stones.

A public house was looted and much damage to property was done. The police have made many arrests. Two officers were badly injured by flying stones. Shankhill District, the centre of the rioting, was much disturbed until a late hour this evening.

CONGRESSMAN BLAND VERY ILL.

LEBANON, Mo., June 5.—Congressman Richard P. Bland's condition to-night is very serious, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. While he has rallied somewhat from the apparent collapse of Sunday, there is great anxiety on the part of his immediate friends and the attending physicians. All the members of his family are at the Congressman's bedside, the absent ones having been summoned by telegraph.

The patient is suffering from nervous prostration, the result of an attack of grip shortly after his return from Washington, and he has been confined to his room for two months. His extreme physical weakness is at present the most alarming feature of the case, which at his time of life renders the issue extremely doubtful. His inability to sleep without the use of opiates is another element of danger.

SOLDIERS FIGHT AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 5.—Gen. Sir William Seymour, commander of the British troops here, has issued an order forbidding the men of the Halifax garrison to wear their hair more than three inches long in front, and directing them to keep it combed back under their caps, and to discontinue arranging it in "band" fashion, which has become a familiar aspect among the soldiers. The order also prohibits the wearing of time pieces or articles of jewelry in public and instructs the men, in moving along the public streets, not to march more than two abreast.

The Royal Artillery did not take the orders, which were issued several days ago, with as good grace as the other battalions. Saturday night two members of the corps were ordered back by the sentry at the citadel gate, as their hair was not properly arranged. They went back, but others came and tried to force an exit, whereupon the guard charged. A general disturbance followed and ten men were hurt. Five men are now in the hospital. Three are in the guardroom and eighteen are confined to barracks. The ringleaders will be court-martialed.

Feat of a Big Locomotive.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—A remarkable feat of a railroad locomotive in hauling a heavy load a long distance is nearing completion in the West. The locomotive was built for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, and is said to be the most powerful machine of the kind in the world. It arrived here this afternoon, having pulled a train of seventy-seven loaded cars over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Newport News, Va. It left to-night for Chicago, where, if the plans succeed, the trip of 1,000 miles will be completed. This is believed to be the longest run on record by any engine, with the biggest load ever pulled for the distance. The engine weighs nearly 100 tons, and was designed by Superintendent of Motive Power Garstang.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The high pressure area off the North Atlantic Coast Sunday has moved to the South Atlantic Coast. Nashville, Louisville, and Parkersburg report 96 degrees, Portland, Me., and Albany, 94; Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Charlotte, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Toledo report 92.

Rain has fallen in the Gulf States, the upper lake region, the Upper Missouri Valley, and North Pacific States.

The temperature has risen in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain region; has fallen in the middle and northern plateau, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona through the Middle Rocky Mountain regions to Manitoba.

Thunderst

Bangs, auctioneer, 93 Fifth Avenue; David L. Kirby, insurance, 111 Broadway; Walter E. Beer, tobacco, 65 Pine Street; James Naughton, undertaker, 37 Mott Street; Lucius M. Stanton, silks, 475 Broadway; Alfred Ray, dry goods, 24 Thomas Street; Morris Tuska, Vice President, 22 Bible House; Adolph F. Braidich, gums, 130 William Street; James E. Downes, shoes, 260 Bleecker Street; William E. Babcock, dry goods, 100 Worth Street; Newman Cowen, builder, 394 West Broadway; Edward Bement, broker, 24 Broad Street; Jonas M. Libbey, real estate, 45 Broadway; Alfred F. D'Oench, architect, 289 Fourth Avenue; William C. Lawrence, President, 342 West Fourteenth Street; Max Rutteman, clerk, 19 Whitehall Street; Adolph H. Fischer, pianos, 417 West Twenty-eighth Street; William C. Smith, builder, 36 Watts Street; George F. Hodgman, merchant, 450 Broadway; Albert B. Dix, banker, 45 Wall Street, and William A. Hulbert, bicycles, 33 West Twenty-third Street.

REFUSED TO GIVE THEM UP.

NYACK, N. Y., June 5.—Charles E. Le Barbier, Assistant District Attorney of New York, and Detectives Reidy, Armstrong, and Morris arrived in Nyack this evening with bench warrants for the prisoners James and Jennie Wilson, or Barrow, who were committed to the Rockland County Jail this afternoon after waiving examination at Garnerville. The four officials conferred for two hours with District Attorney Wyre, and tried to induce him to have the Sheriff turn the prisoners over to them, but it was of no use.

Mr. Le Barbier read every section of the code bearing upon the case, but District Attorney Wyre replied each time that the law did not give him the right to order the transfer of the prisoners, and he could not and would not do it. Mr. Le Barbier said that, conceding the question of concurrent jurisdiction, an indictment having been found, then a bench warrant must be recognized. He cited other similar cases and said a bench warrant may be served in any county, and that the prisoners must be arraigned in the courts where the indictments are found.

District Attorney Wyre said that the law in this county, having been set in motion, must be carried out here, and the other county concerned in the concurrent jurisdiction is ousted.

"Any steps the New York courts have taken after this court has been set in motion cannot oust this court," Mr. Wyre said, decidedly, and he would not flinch from the position he had taken.

The Board of Supervisors of Rockland County held a meeting at New City. After the meeting one of the Supervisors expressed himself as being confident that the trial of the Barrows would not be held in Rockland County.

Ex-Judge Tompkins, who has been in close touch with District Attorney Wyre of Rockland County since the arrest of the kidnappers, stated at New City yesterday afternoon that he would advise the District Attorney to give his consent to the transfer of the prisoners to New York County.

After District Attorney Wyre refused to order the transfer of the prisoners to the New York authorities, Sheriff Blauvelt arrived here from New City, and the bench warrant was served upon him with a demand for the prisoners. The Sheriff went out to consult with his counsel and soon came back, reporting that he had been directed by the counsel not to give up the prisoners. Mr. Le Barbier made a half hour's argument to the Sheriff, but the latter said he could not give up the prisoners.

HELD COURT UNDER TREES.

WEST HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., June 5.—The hearing of the Barrows, husband and wife, began in the picnic and pleasure grounds of Garnerville this afternoon. On the platform were the Justice and the two accused persons, the one a slight, nervous-looking woman, the other a tall, slim man, with a weak face. Many newspaper writers, the prosecuting officers of the county, the lawyers for the defense, and as many others as could crowd on also occupied seats on the platform. Below the platform was a crowd of curiosity seekers.

In the background were waving elms, blue sky, green grass, budding fruit trees. The lack of room in the Justice's office was the reason for the out-of-door trial.

Persons unharnessed their horses, tied them to trees in regular picnic style, and gave the grounds every appearance of a pleasure resort. It was just seven minutes of 1 o'clock when the Sheriff and his posse arrived. There were no incidents on the road except that the woman did not seem to feel badly and once or twice smiled. When, however, she came on the platform, she seemed to feel her position keenly. Barrow was handcuffed, but the bracelets were removed when he reached the platform.

Justice of the Peace Herbert opened the proceedings. Assemblyman Irving Brown appeared for the prisoners and District Attorney Wyre for the people. As the officers pushed the crowd back to the sides of the platform Barrow laughed.

WAIVED EXAMINATION.

Detective Armstrong of New York City handed in a warrant for the two defendants, but in the meantime they had waived examination. Detective Armstrong said: "If the Court please, my warrant is for the man Wilson, (an alias of Barrow,) and we hold you have no charge against that person. Judge Wheeler of this county has indorsed the warrant."

The warrant also included the woman.

The Justice, while still holding in abeyance the answer to the detective, received a new complaint in the name of Wilson, so, that if the prosecution fails in the name of Barrow there can be a new prosecution.

The prisoners, after a twenty minutes' session, were remanded to jail to await the action of the Rockland County Grand Jury, which meets in October.

Unless Gov. Roosevelt interferes, the New York City authorities cannot have the couple until after they are tried in this county.

The prisoners were taken to New City Jail, apparently in a more cheerful frame of mind than when they came.

The District Attorney, after the adjournment, said:

"We were as anxious as the New York people to have the trial down there, but we could not go back of the law. We have a good case, and early in October will be able to send these people to prison."

OPINION OF JUDGE WHEELER.

County Judge Alonzo Wheeler, after the hearing, said:

"I deem it decidedly a case to be tried in New York County, if any way can be found by which it can be removed. While the officials of this county do not shirk the duty and responsibility of trying the case, they recognize the fact that it can be tried more promptly and speedily in New York, and while the fact that the child was brought into this county gives this county jurisdiction, yet the coming here was merely an incident of the principal crime, which was committed in New York.

"Another consideration is that the expense will be considerable, and ought naturally and properly to be borne by the City of New York, and not by Rockland County. I believe upon the finding of an indictment in New York and the issuance of a bench warrant by the District Attorney of that county the authorities here will be justified in delivering the prisoners upon the presentation of the bench warrant.

"I have already advised the District Attorney and the criminal authorities of this county that we ought to assist the authorities of New York in bringing the case to a speedy trial, and for that purpose we have a right by courtesy to surrender the prisoners. However, a County Judge does not possess power to compel such surrender.

"An indictment and trial cannot be had in Rockland County before October, and would interfere with the promptness with which justice should be done in this matter.

"I regret that Capt. McClusky should have permitted himself to indulge in unkind and unjust criticisms of the officials of this county. He and his deputy have in all instances been treated in a most courteous manner."

NO FIGHT OVER THE NURSE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 5.—Mr. Marsh went to the county jail to-night and informed Bella Anderson that she had been indicted. She seemed a little startled at first, but quickly recovered her composure. She told Mr. Marsh she knew that Wilson had stolen three rugs from the Automobile Company.

Superintendent Kimball of the Children's Society of Newark came here to-day to try to identify the prisoner as a woman who stole a child from a home some time ago. He could not identify her. It has been settled that no fight will be made on extradition. Mr. Marsh says that if the girl is to be taken to New York City she will go without trouble. If she is to be taken to Rockland County, he will fight her removal in every way.

The jail has been besieged all day by reporters, detectives, and amateur photographers who have attempted to get an interview or snapshot at the girl, but all to no purpose. Chief of Police Grant of Plainfield called to-day to see the girl, but she refused to see him. Detective B. H. Kelly of Summit, who arrested Carrie, called, and the nurse talked to him about some clothes he had promised to get for her at her mother's house.

Carrie holds her nerve well, and instead of being "a simple country girl," she is a woman of much determination and pluck. She has not been prostrated.

"I do not intend," said Mr. Marsh, "to defend the girl in New York, as no New Jersey lawyer, under the code, should do so, but the girl will get the right sort of a lawyer and she will get her rights. When the papers come the custodian of them will give the Warden a receipt for the prisoner, and then New Jersey's responsibility rests."

Mr. Marsh said that the girl was deeply penitent for what she had done, and that no doubt when she got in New York she would tell all she knows, as she insists that she was fairly dragged into the plot to steal the child.

Gov. Voorhees said to-night that as far as he had read of the kidnapping it was a most extraordinary affair, and that he was ready and willing to sign the requisition papers if they were regular and a true indictment had been found. The jail is being constantly watched by strange men, who are undoubtedly detectives, but pose as reporters.

Connecticut Child Kidnapper ?

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 5.—Anna Eschholz, the six-year-old Hartford girl who disappeared suddenly from Mountain Grove yesterday afternoon, is still missing. The woods and ponds in the neighborhood have been thoroughly searched, and it does not seem possible the child is dead or alive in the immediate vicinity of the pleasure resort where the father took her yesterday. The latest theory, which finds much credence, is that a man carried the little one off on a bicycle. A story told by a girl who was playing with the missing child bears out this theory. The search is being continued. A reward of $150 has been offered for the recovery of the child.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Premier Laurier of Canada Presents the Protocol on the Subject—Reticence in Washington.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented the protocol of the Anglo-American Conference on the Alaskan boundary question. There was nothing in what the Premier read to the House which was not covered by the cabled reports on the subject.

From the discussion which followed the presentation of the document it was apparent that the opinion was universal in the House that the British Commissioners had done the right thing in refusing to continue the work of the commission until the boundary question was settled, and also in refusing to accept the proposition for arbitration made by the United States. Nothing less than what the British Commissioners proposed would have been satisfactory to Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper asked the Premier if he would not carry the House a little further. What was read left the members where the commission adjourned. He would like to know what had been done in regard to the agreement for a modus vivendi pending arbitration, and whether Canada was not prepared to agree to a modus vivendi as proposed between the United States and Great Britain.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the terms of an arbitration for a permanent settlement of the boundary question were under negotiation at this moment. As long as these negotiations were going on he had no authority from the Imperial Government to make any communication to the House. "I may say, however," he continued, "that there was no proposal for a modus vivendi, but a proposition was made to have a provisional boundary established on the Lynn Canal. For the last two years we have had a provisional boundary accepted by the two countries on the summit of the White Pass and the summit of the Chilkoot Pass, and a proposal was made to the United States a few days ago to have a provisional boundary put upon the Dalton trail."

Sir Charles Tupper closed the discussion by saying that he was utterly at a loss to imagine why the United States Commissioners would not accept the Venezuelan proposition. He had no doubt, however, that the question would soon be settled by arbitration.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—While the Department of State has acceded to the request of the British Government for permission to publish in Canada and England that part of the protocols of the joint commission which related to the proposed arbitration of the Canadian boundary question, it has done so, it is asserted, not because these particular protocols are regarded as conveying an accurate understanding of the present state of the negotiations, but as a matter of diplomatic courtesy. These protocols are of no contemporaneous interest, it is said, relating as they do, to a phase that has been so modified by subsequent negotiations as to be now of no importance.

The only manner, however, in which this fact could be made to appear officially, and the State Department's contention established as to the responsibility of Canada for the failure of the arbitration proposition, would be by the publication of the correspondence and the verbal exchanges that have occurred since the commission adjourned. But this the department is unlikely to attempt, owing to a sincere purpose to find a solution for the present difficulty, and a belief that this would not now be facilitated by publicity.

PEQUOD'S NEW PRESIDENT.

N. Taylor Phillips Elected to Succeed Mr. Goodwin.

The resignation of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, as President of the Pequod Club, the Sheehan organization of the Ninth Assembly District, was accepted at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held last night, and Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips was elected to succeed him.

Philip F. Olwell was chosen to take Mr. Goodwin's place on the Board of Directors, and John Jordan was made President to succeed Mr. Phillips.

After the election, the new President made a speech, in which he said that he had lived in the district all his life, that no man had done more for the district than John C. Sheehan, and that he for one proposed to stand by Mr. Sheehan.

John C. Sheehan said last night that he had decided not to issue the statement setting forth the grounds of his attack on Richard Croker, which he has written out in his desk, and which he promised for publication last week.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health. For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Scrofula—*"I was almost bedfast with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Osman, 414 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.*

Eczema—*"Since I was a child I have had eruptions on my body which our physician pronounced eczema. I took six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have had no return of the disease." Mrs. Ida M. Potter, Conneaut, Ohio.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST

Congressman Sherman Says He Is Still a Candidate.

PLATT FAVORS HENDERSON

Bitter Feeling Caused by Sherman's Attitude—Committee Places Involved in the Fight.

Representative James S. Sherman announced at the Manhattan Hotel last night that he was still a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives; that he expected to continue to be unless the delegation from this State declared against him, and that he was confident he would have the support of a majority at the meeting of the delegation to-day.

When Mr. Sherman made this statement he had not seen Senator Platt, though he had been in the city all day, and at the time he put it forth, the prediction was being confidently made by the politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who are supposed to reflect Mr. Platt's views, that the delegation will declare for Gen. D. B. Henderson of Iowa, whose nomination now is conceded by practically everybody except Mr. Sherman himself.

Mr. Sherman said, when seen last night, that he had not come down to attend the Congressional conference and that, as a candidate, he did not expect to be present unless he should be sent for.

"I am still in the race," he said, "and I have no intention of withdrawing unless a majority of the members of my delegation cast their votes against me. I feel sure, however, that a majority of the members who are to meet here to-morrow are for me. I consider the estimates of Gen. Henderson's strength that are being put forth by his friends exaggerated, as I know of a number of States that have votes pledged to me that are being put down as solid for him."

Representative Sereno E. Payne, having abandoned the race in recognition of the strength developed by Henderson, left yesterday for a Summer excursion to Alaska, and he will not be present at the conference to-day. Mr. Payne, who succeeded the late Nelson Dingley as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had been regarded as Mr. Platt's choice of the two New York candidates, although the Senator has not openly committed himself to either. His withdrawal and declaration for Henderson, after consultation with Mr. Platt, and it was generally interpreted as meaning that Mr. Platt hoped thereby to hold the Ways and Means Chairmanship for Mr. Payne. Mr. Sherman enjoys close relations with James J. Belden, who is Senator Platt's sworn enemy, and his candidacy has never had the Senator's support. Now that the candidacy of any New York man is regarded as hopeless, it is expected that Mr. Platt will be able to turn the delegation over to the Iowa candidate, thereby possibly insuring for the State more liberal treatment in the matter of committee places, and at the same time administering, through Mr. Sherman, a rebuff to his old-time antagonist, Mr. Belden.

Some bitterness has developed over the contest Mr. Sherman's friends say that the delegation, if let alone, would have declared long ago for him, and they blame Senator Platt for having delayed calling it together in the interest of Mr. Payne and with having taken that gentleman out of the race in Henderson's favor in order to establish for him some sort of claim on the Ways and Means Chairmanship. Mr. Payne's friends, on the other hand, criticise Mr. Sherman for staying in the fight when he ought to see he is beaten, and charge him with doing so in the hope of capturing a good Chairmanship as a reward for his insistence.

Congressman George W. Ray of the Twenty-sixth District, who was at the Fifth Avenue last night, said that Henderson's nomination was certain. "The only thing for us to do," he said, "is to fall in line for him. Mr. Sherman never had a chance of being made Speaker, and he is very foolish to try to hold the New York delegation now, in the hope of trading it off for a good committee place. Should he succeed in doing so, it would simply injure the committee chances of other members of the delegation without improving his own."

Mr. Ray is second on the Judiciary Committee, of which Gen. Henderson is Chairman, and the Iowan's promotion will, according to precedent, put him at the head of the committee.

Of the fifteen Republican members of Congress from the State, only twelve are expected to be in the city to-day. James M. E. O'Grady is in Europe, Mr. Payne has gone to Alaska, and Charles A. Chickering of the Twenty-fourth District is understood to be too ill to get here. The only members who had arrived up to last night were Messrs. Sherman, Ray, Wadsworth, and Littauer.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Gen. Henderson as Speaker Not Likely to Make Many Changes—River and Harbor Legislation.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Gen. Henderson, who is quoted in a Chicago dispatch as at liberty to take his ease until he is elected Speaker, probably will not be permitted to have the comfortable Summer he fancied he would, if he was been quoted correctly. For, as he is certain, from the present outlook, to be chosen without opposition, he will have a much more difficult task to apportion the Chairmanships among the leading men of the majority than he would have had if two or three candidates had remained in the field to oppose him, and therefore to justify the winner in preferring his friends to his opponents. He will be pestered by applicants until the first Monday in December.

As Gen. Henderson has expressed himself as strongly opposed to dealing with the House on a sectional basis, and as he is so old a member as to be likely to defer to the custom of advancing members for seniority of service wherever that may be done without detriment to the public interests, it is assumed here by those who are familiar with the established customs of the House that there will be few or no sensational departures from practice. Representative Payne, for instance, who has been friendly to Henderson while he was a candidate for Speaker himself, undoubtedly will get the Ways and Means Committee. That will make him floor leader, a position he occupied after the death of Mr. Dingley and until the close of the last session.

Mr. Cannon will as surely be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, as he would be regardless of whether or the other candidates had been elected. Mr. Hitt will be retained as Chairman of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ray of New York would become Chairman of Gen. Henderson's Committee on the Judiciary, by promotion, but he is now Chairman of Invalid Pensions, and unless he chooses to give that up to Sulloway of New Hampshire, or Kerr of Ohio, and take the Judiciary Committee, he cannot have the latter.

For the rest of the committees there must be some slight changes in assignments to recognize the contribution of members from the West, but these changes cannot be expected to create any amount of feeling. New members, and there will be many in the next House, must expect to come in at the ends of Republican lists, for the leading places will be awarded to old members. Wadsworth of New York may wish to give up the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, and take the place on Appropriations held last session by Mr. Belden. New York had nine Chairmanships in the last organization. The State cannot expect to hold so many next Winter.

Representative Burton of Ohio, who expects to remain at the head of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, talked today about what he expects Congress to do at the next session. He expects that it will pass another river and harbor bill, although it has not been customary to pass such bills oftener than once in two years. As last year's bill was a year late he expects to see Congress restore the order by passing one to catch up. He expects that the bill will be a large one, and does not look for reductions in the appropriations for many years to come.

Mr. Burton said that New York received money last year that should have been appropriated earlier, and Boston also had been taken care of, but Philadelphia and Baltimore needed help and would have to be provided for in the next bill. He said that the continuing contracts on the Mississippi, which expire in 1900, must be renewed, and that the mouth of the Mississippi alone would swallow about $11,000,000 if the Southwest Pass project was carried into effect.

Mr. Burton is opposed to admitting the irrigation scheme brought forward by the Western States as a part of the river and harbor legislation. He would turn the lands over to the interested States and let them work out their irrigation plans for themselves. Mr. Burton favors a neutralized Nicaragua Canal, and says that Senator Frye has worked around to that position, believing that the idea of possession cannot be maintained with consistency.

Indiana Votes for Henderson.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—The following statement, issued by the majority of the Indiana Republican delegation to-night, explains the position of the delegation on the Speakership issue: "In response to a call made by Representatives Jesse Overstreet, George W. Faris, James E. Watson, George W. Cromer, James A. Hemenway, E. W. Crumpacker, and Mr. Landis, they met at the Denison Hotel to-night to confer on the subject of the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Representatives Steel and Brick were not present. The members of the delegation present were unanimous for the Hon. D. B. Henderson of Iowa for Speaker, and sent him a telegram extending greeting and pledging their support. There being no definite expression from Representatives Steel and Brick, the members present at the conference did not assume to speak for them nor bind them by any vote."

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

Senator Burrows Predicts the Defeat of Alger by McMillan.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—One of the reasons for the visit of Secretary of War Alger to the West is said to be his desire to prepare the way in Michigan for his election to the United States Senate, as the successor of Senator McMillan. His assumption that McMillan was not anxious to be re-elected was disposed of by Senator McMillan's declaration that he expected to be elected to serve another term. That made it plain that McMillan would run, and that Alger must make a fight.

Senator Burrows, who has cultivated a keen political sense of discovery, said today, without qualification, that McMillan would be re-elected. Such an assertion, coming from a man usually careful in venturing opinions, leads many others here to conclude that Alger's chances are so slim that anybody may dare to speak of him as already beaten. As Alger expected to show, by his election to the Senate, that his State was willing to stand by and vindicate him, his predicted defeat indicates that his power of control over Michigan is not so complete as it is over War Department affairs.

Mr. McMillan has been long enough in service here to become well known, and as Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee he has won a local popularity that could not be transferred to Alger at once, even if he could persuade a majority of the Michigan Legislature to elect him and thus keep him in the public service.

GOV. McMILLIN TALKS.

Tennessee's Executive Thinks Bryan Will Be Renominated.

Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, having just returned from Peekskill, where he dined Sunday evening with Gov. Roosevelt, and inspected the camp of Squadron A.

"Tennessee," said Gov. McMillin, "is, I believe, solid for Bryan for President in 1900. I think the rest of the South will be for him, as well as the West, and I look to see him renominated. I don't think the next Democratic National Convention will make many changes in the Chicago platform."

Mr. McMillin said that he had not read ex-Senator Gorman's interview on the issues of the next campaign, and to the suggestion that it looked like a preliminary to a Gorman boom for the Presidential nomination, he said he could not see that any other man than Bryan had any showing for the nomination.

Gov. McMillin is expected to be a candidate for Mr. Turley's seat in the Senate, and his friends say he will be elected practically without opposition. On that subject he declined to talk.

ENROLLMENT BY CERTIFICATE.

Little Interest Shown in the New Method—How a Voter May Enroll.

Although the primary law provides that, "at any time during the months of May and June * * * any elector who was registered as a voter at one of the four meetings for registration in the preceding year, but who did not then enroll with any party, may become specially enrolled," it was stated at the Bureau of Elections yesterday that no enrollments have yet been made under that provision.

The bureau has sent out a large number of the blank certificates, which electors are required to fill out in order to get their names on the primary lists, and it is expected that these certificates will begin to come in toward the end of the month. The regular party organizations apparently are taking no interest in the June enrollment and the applications for blanks are coming almost entirely, it is said, from the leaders of the various district rebellions in Tammany Hall. The men who are going about getting enrollment certificates signed are holding them back so as to send them in in batches at the end of the enrollment period, so that it will not be possible until then to tell to what extent the supplemental Summer enrollment is taken advantage of.

In order to become enrolled during the present month, a registered voter must make and acknowledge before an Inspector of Election in the election district in which he lives, or any officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments of deeds, and file or cause to be filed with the Bureau of Elections a statement embodying a declaration to the effect that he is a resident and a qualified voter in the election district in which he desires to enroll; that he is not enrolled and that he wishes to be enrolled with a certain party with which he is in general sympathy and whose candidates he expects to support at the next election.

OPPOSED TO LEADER WELDE.

Trouble Crops Out in the Thirty-first Assembly District Organization.

The long-smoldering fight against Charles Welde's leadership of the Tammany forces in the Thirty-first Assembly District broke out afresh yesterday, when a delegation of fifty Democrats from the district called on John F. Carroll at Tammany Hall and urged that Isaac A. Hopper be made leader in Welde's district. The delegation was headed by Thomas G. Smith and Augustin Costello.

Mr. Welde, who is at present Commissioner of Jurors, is backed by Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's partner. Mr. Hopper, his opponent, is a contractor, who enjoys a wide popularity among the Tammany men in the district. His friends claim that under his leadership the district could be carried by the Democrats, and they charge Mr. Welde with indifference to the interests of his constituents, with nepotism in the distribution of patronage and with inability to arouse enthusiasm among the voters.

Mr. Carroll declined to decide the dispute, assuring the protestants that the organization would recognize whoever was elected leader at the September primaries. Under the old system, district leaders could perpetuate themselves in power by manipulating the primaries. Under the new law the backers of Hopper claim that they will be able to overthrow Welde.

Republicans Want a New Leader.

An active fight has broken out among the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Frank Bulkley, who is leader there, was elected to the Assembly last Fall and in the discharge of his duties at Albany he incurred the displeasure of the organization, it is said, by voting against the police bills and otherwise going contrary to its wishes. In consequence his turning down has, it is understood, been decreed, and Alexander G. Mason, the Republican member of the new Municipal Civil Service Commission, has been selected to do the work. The contest will be settled in the September primaries and both sides are now giving attention to the special enrollment with a view to acquiring fresh strength for the final test.

Sheriff Dunn a Sachem.

Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn was made a Sachem of the Tammany Society at its regular meeting, held at the Wigwam last night. State Senator Thomas F. Donnelly and Nicholas W. Ryan, an active worker in politics in the Thirty-third Assembly District, were initiated as members of the order, and twenty applications for membership were passed on favorably.

Utica Man Arrested Here.

William D. Cullingwood of Utica, N. Y., was arrested at Trainor's Hotel, at Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, last night by Detective Murphy of the Central Office and locked up in Police Headquarters. Cullingwood is wanted by the Utica authorities.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

WILTING SUMMER WEATHER

Mercury Soars to 89 Degrees and Heat Prostrations Begin.

HOT SPELL WILL CONTINUE

High Temperature Comes Early and Stays Late—Straw Hats and Fans Become Very Popular.

Summer returned to New York with a vengeance yesterday and made a day of it. The glad sunshine beat down from a clear blue sky until the city streets became a series of seething bake ovens, and the inhabitants were transformed into limp and bedraggled but vicious beings. Straw hats blossomed out like the flowers of the field after an April shower, and the ice man and the mint julep and the ambulance began their busy season.

It was by far the hottest day of the season. The Weather Bureau thermometer, far up in one of the tallest buildings in the city, registered 89 degrees at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the mercury spent a greater part of the day at a point very near that altitude. Below in the streets, where the faint south-southwest zephyr did not penetrate, the thermometers registered all sorts of discouraging things. Few of these glasses registered below the 90-degree mark, while the mercury in many reached from 91 to 94 degrees, and in one strictly private and unofficial glass in Nassau Street the fluid leaped up to near the 100 mark, according to the statement of its miserable owner. The unexpected arrival of the intense heat found the inhabitants of the city unprepared, and as a result it brought unalloyed misery to thousands.

The temperature started upward at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when the official thermometer registered 64 degrees. The mercury climbed gradually until at 8 o'clock it stood at 68 degrees. A rather faint and halting zephyr from the south-southwest which had been coming in fitfully, went out of business practically at this hour, and the army of clerks in the down-town office buildings began to remove their coats. Hour by hour after that the temperature rose steadily and reached 84 degrees by noon. It didn't stop there, however, but kept going steadily upward.

Weather Forecaster Emery had said nothing about any hot wave lurking on the outskirts of this region, and many thousands of the city's inhabitants found themselves suddenly overwhelmed with superfluous clothing. The down-town furnishing stores and hat stores did the biggest day's business of the season, and the dispensaries of cooling beverages were overwhelmed with patrons. Alpaca coats appeared on the streets with almost mysterious promptness, and the telephones were kept busy with orders for more ice. Fakirs appeared on the streets long before noon with palm-leaf fans, which they disposed of as fast as they could hand them out at fanoy prices. A fan famine resulted before 4 o'clock.

In the tenement districts, where the inhabitants are ever at the mercy of the weather and get the first effects of whatever misery is brought by the extremes of heat or cold, the houses were quickly emptied of their human contents and the streets and fire-escapes all over the east side swarmed with sweltering women and children. The railroads and trolley cars soon became jammed with perspiring excursionists bound for the seashore. These outward-bound crowds increased rapidly after 4 o'clock, and by 6 o'clock traffic was congested at the terminal of nearly every out-of-town line. Luckily the humidity remained surprisingly low throughout the day, standing at but little above normal. After the maximum temparature had been reached at 4 o'clock the mercury did not lower to any appreciable extent for several hours, even in the Weather Bureau glass, while the heat radiating from the pavements and walls below did not decrease until far into the night.

The thermometer at 8 o'clock last night stood at 84 degrees, and little hope of its going much lower was given out.

Forecaster Emery, dressed in a very light suit of clothes, yesterday gave out the soothing information that the day was not quite the hottest June 5 on record. By referring back in his files, he managed to find that on the same date, 1893, the thermometer stood at 91 degrees. The nearest to this was June 5, 1890, when 89 degrees was registered. Mr. Emery was cheerful about it, however, and said that this little hot spell would last three or four days longer. He thought it might be a little warmer to-day. The warmest previous day of this year was May 28, when 84 degrees were registered. After two or three more days like yesterday rain and thunderstorms are predicted. The area of high pressure covers the Middle and South Atlantic States. If it is of any consolation to know it, the cities of the middle West are having it just a little warmer than New York.

The Summer's list of prostrations began yesterday, these cases being reported:

Albert E. McNulty, fifty years old, of Orange, N. J., was overcome by the heat at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Isaac Shapiro, fifty-eight years old, of 292 Division Street, was overcome in front of his home. He was removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

James O'Mara, twenty years old, living in a lodging house at Broome Street and the Bowery, was driving a truck at 117 Spring Street when he was overcome by the heat. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Isaac Zaskech, thirty-four years old, of 538 West Fifty-fifth Street, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon at Fifty-fifth Street, near Tenth Avenue, and was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. His condition soon improved and he went home.

An unknown woman, poorly dressed and about sixty years old, was found unconscious last night at Locust Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Policeman McGrath of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station. The woman seemed to have been overcome by the heat. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Fred Reeves, twenty-two years old, living on East Twentieth Street, and employed as a steamfitter in the Broadway Central Hotel, was overcome by the heat while at work last night. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. His condition is not serious.

FALSE RUMOR ABOUT MR. SAGE.

Financier Laughs at Report that He Was Overcome by the Heat.

Russell Sage laughed heartily when, for the fourth or fifth time, last evening he explained that the rumor of his having been prostrated by sunstroke was untrue. "I was busy in my office late this afternoon," said Mr. Sage, "when one of my clerks told me that there was a man outside asking if I had been overcome by the heat. This man said that he had heard such a report on the street.

"Now, who starts such reports? People ought to be careful about what they say, especially in relation to such serious matters. Of course there was no foundation for the story, so far as I was concerned, and I let the inquirer into my private office so that he could see for himself that I was all right.

"It is true that the weather has been very warm. But it has not bothered me much. People can be fairly comfortable in hot weather if they will keep out of the sun, avoid overeating and overexertion, and not worry. Be cool in mind and you will be cool in body."

Mr. Sage said that he had not yet made any plans to leave the city for his Summer residence on the seashore, near Far Rockaway. For the past twelve years he has spent the Summers at Lawrence, L. I., and he expects to go there on or before July 1.

RECOMMENDED FOR BRAVERY.

Penitentiary Keepers May Be Rewarded for Rescues in the River.

The three keepers attached to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island who rescued some men who had been capsized in the East River on Sunday evening, after setting out from Long Island City, opposite the penitentiary, for a pleasure sail in the sloop Schnudel, may be rewarded for their bravery. Commissioner of Correction Lantry wrote to the Humane Society yesterday commending the men. The usual reward for bravery given by that society is $25 and a gold medal.

The Schnudel was found floating on her beam ends off Red Hock Point (below Buttermilk Channel) about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, by the tug Margaret A. Lenox. Her rudder was broken and her stern injured, as if she had received a heavy blow. She was towed into the south pier of the Atlantic Dock.

Henry Busseman of 831 Vernon Avenue and his little son Frank, along with Theodore Albrecht, G. Burstadter, and H. and C. Strahlendorff of Manhattan set out in the Schnudel about 6 P. M. Sunday, and two hours later, when near Blackwell's island, capsized in the course of a brisk gale. William Whedon, one of the keepers, heard their cries from shore. He and Lawrence Trainor, another keeper, ran into the house where the guard boats are kept at night, and let Guard Boat No. 6 down on the runway into the water.

They pulled it out into the stream, and found Busseman struggling toward shore with his boy on his back. After taking them in and landing them at the penitentiary they put out again, this time John Fields, another keeper, going with them.

The three keepers came across the four other men clinging to the capsized Schnudel at a point about opposite the Thirty-fourth Street ferry and near the Long Island shore. They rescued all four of them and allowed the Schnudel to drift.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—State Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Lockport; State Senator Frank W. Higgins, Olean; Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy.

ASTOR—Donald Murray Sydney, New South Wales; the Rev. John F. O'Kane, Ireland; Henry Dobinson, London; William R. Chandler, Detroit.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States; C. J. Craig, London; David Durell, England.

HOLLAND—H. Whitworth, Liverpool; Hart Taylor, Chicago; Gen. John Moore, Washington; F. Norrie-Miller, Perth, Scotland.

IMPERIAL—W. J. Morgan, Cleveland; J. L. Howard, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—William D. Sloan, Lenox; Thomas Weir, Salt Lake City; N. C. Goodwin, Pittsburg; Miss Clara M. Barton, Chicago; J. S. Lockwood, San Antonio.

MURRAY HILL—Henry Halden, London; Major Gen. Jones-Vaughn, England.

NETHERLAND—J. R. Mason and Guy S. Osborn, Chicago; Richard Gordon, St. Paul; Charles W. Cheney, F. D. Crafts, and F. E. Green, Boston; C. J. Hood, Lowell.

SAVOY—W. D. Stuart, Warren C. Hubbard, and Hungerford Smith, Rochester.

WALDORF—William Gage Barrett, Ireland; J. H. de Jonye, British Guinea; F. H. Anderson, Cardiff; H. Weightson, London; Robert Grant, Butte, Mon.; Winthrop Brown, Boston; Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Annisfeld, J., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Broff, woolens; Hoffman House.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bradford, Hulse & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Hulse, upholstery goods; Hotel Normandie.
Bean, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Bean, furnishing goods; J. T. Ladue, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Staedter, furs; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Cohen, B., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. L. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, notions, laces, and hosiery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Riveres, jewelry; 258 Church Street.
Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Aiden, carpets and upholstery goods; 452 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Finegold, L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics; G. Weatherhead, wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Abernethy, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Frank, A. B., & Co., San Antonio, Texas; A. B. Frank, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits;

A PEACE PLAN DRAFTED

The Arbitration Committee Has Adopted Scheme for Mediation.

PROVIDES FOR RECONCILIATION

Recourse to Arbitrament of One or More Friendly Powers Before Two Nations Begin Hostilities.

THE HAGUE, June 5.—The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference held a meeting to-day under the Chairmanship of M. Leon Bourgeois. Andrew D. White, head of the United States delegation, Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, and M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation, with all the members of the committee, were present.

After M. Bourgeois had made a sympathetic reference to the death of Miss Roth, daughter of Dr. Roth, head of the Swiss delegation, who was killed in a railway accident last Thursday at Flushing, the Secretary of the Drafting Committee read the draft scheme of mediation it had had under consideration.

Articles I. and II. are declaratory—to the effect that the signatory powers, in order to prevent a recourse to force, have agreed to effect pacific solutions of differences and will, save in exceptional circumstances, before an appeal to force have recourse to the mediation of one or more friendly powers.

Article III. stipulates: "Independently of a recourse to such amicable means the signatories deem it expedient that one or more powers not concerned in the conflict should offer, of its or their own initiative, and, so far as circumstances will permit, its or their good offices of mediation to the States at variance. The right to offer good offices of mediation belongs to powers not concerned in the conflict, even during the course of actual hostilities, and the exercise of this right can never be considered by the parties at variance as an unfriendly act."

Article IV. provides that the rôle of mediator shall consist in the reconciliation of conflicting claims and the allaying of bitterness between States at variance.

Article V., defining the limitation of the functions of a mediator, says these shall cease on the moment when it is stated by one of the parties to the dispute, or by the mediator, that the arrangement or the basis of a friendly understanding proposed by him is not accepted.

Article VI says that the good offices contemplated, either at the instance of the parties at variance or on the initiative of uninvolved powers, are exclusively of the character of friendly counsel.

Article VII. asserts: "Acceptance of mediation cannot have the effect, except by virtue of a convention to the contrary, of interrupting or retarding or hampering mobilization or other preparations for war. If mediation intervenes after the opening of hostilities, it shall not interrupt, except by virtue of a convention to the contrary, military operations in course of execution."

Article VIII.—"The signatories are in accord to recommend, in all circumstances permitting it, special mediation in the following form: In the event of grave differences threatening peace, the States at variance shall choose respectively a power to which each shall confide the mission of entering into direct relations with the power chosen by the other side, in order to prevent a rupture of friendly relations. During the currency of their mandate, which, except in the event of a stipulation to the contrary, shall not exceed thirty days, the question in dispute shall be considered as referred exclusively to these powers. They shall apply all their efforts to settle the dispute, and, in the event of an actual rupture of friendly relations, shall remain charged with the mission of taking advantage of every occasion to restore peace."

The draft was adopted without modification, although the committee stipulated that it should be subject to modifications at the second reading.

The naval section of the Armaments Committee has unamously rejected the Russian proposals.

Prof. Ladd's Lectures in the East.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—Prof. George T. Ladd of the Yale University Philosophy Department, who leaves New Haven in a few days to begin a lecture tour in Japan, on invitation of the Japanese Imperial Education Society, bade farewell to his lecture course students in the Graduate Department this evening. From Japan Prof. Ladd will journey to India, where he will lecture to students in the great cities—at the universities principally. His lectures in India will be mostly on religion. He will return in time to attend the Paris Exposition in 1900, as he is one of the delegates to the Educational Congress.

WOMAN SHOT BY NEGROES.

Armed Alabamians in Search of the Criminals to Lynch Them.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5.—Mrs. R. H. Hubbard was shot and instantly killed by two negroes at Ealine Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in Bibb County, to-day. Mr. Hubbard is a farmer, and had in his employ Alex Hill and Bud Hargrave. The negroes were discharged for indolence, and some dispute arose over the amount due them.

They went to the house and called for Mr. Hubbard, who was ill in bed. One report says Mr. Hubbard came to the door and was fired upon, one bullet striking his wife, and the other is that Mrs. Hubbard went to the door and was shot down. Mr. Hubbard, hearing the shot, came to the door and was seriously wounded.

Armed bodies are scouring the woods and a second Sam Hose affair is threatened. It is said Hill fired the fatal shot.

To Deal in Railroad Supplies.

NORFOLK, Va., June 5.—Judge Hanckel of the Corporation Court to-day chartered the Washington Traction and Electric Company. The capital stock is to be not less than $600,000 nor more than $12,000,000. Samuel B. Lawrence is President; Henry M. Saveland Vice President, George H. Spencer Treasurer, and John B. Summerfield Secretary. These officers are all from New York City. The purpose of the company is to sell and deal in railroad and power supplies.

Fire Near Infant Asylum.

MOUNT VERNON, N. J., June 5.—The old farmhouse close to the New York Infant Asylum and used by the attendants as a living house was badly damaged by fire to-day. The building took fire about 12 o'clock, and before the firemen could get the flames under control, the roof had been burned off and some damage done to the lower part of the building. The fire did not endanger the asylum or cause any excitement.

Gov. Mount of Indiana Ill.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—Gov. Mount is threatened with bronchial pneumonia. His physician says the attack is not necessarily of an alarming nature, but he has advised that callers be excluded from the Governor's rooms.

Eastern Whisky Trust a Failure?

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 5.—The Enquirer to-morrow will say: "Prominent men of the Kentucky Distillers' and Warehouse Association of this city received definite information by letter yesterday that the attempt to make a combine of the distilleries of the East had been abandoned as a total failure. The promoters gave the matter up, sacrificing bonuses paid in cash to bind options. The reason assigned for this failure is the low prices of stocks of some of the existing combines."

Savannah Health Officer Resigns.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5.—After a heated colloquy with the Mayor, Health Officer Lehardy has resigned at the beginning of the danger period. The City Council will offer the position to Dr. W. F. Brunner, at present at the head of the United States Marine Hospital service, at Savannah. The Health Office now pays $2,000; Dr. Brunner, if he accepts, will receive at least double that sum. He is known throughout the country as a yellow fever expert.

New Yorkers Incorporate in Delaware

DOVER, Del., June 5.—The Secretary of State to-day issued certificates of incorporation to the Commonwealth Roofing Company of Brooklyn, New York, with a capital of $500,000, and the Liquid Air Refrigeration and Power Company of New York, with a capital of $10,000,000.

MR. ALLISON ON THE CURRENCY.

The Senator Expects Congress to Pass a Financial Measure, but Not a Radical One.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Senator Allison of the Senate Finance Committee, in an interview to-day said:

"In my judgment the next Congress will pass a financial measure. My judgment also is that the Finance Committee will take up the financial question anew. The bill agreed upon by the Republican committee of the House no doubt will be laid before us in the nature of suggestion, and we will consider it, as we will other plans which present commendable features. Perhaps in the future we will meet with the gentlemen of the House, but nothing definite in that direction has been arranged."

"Have you any idea along what lines the currency legislation will be framed?" the Senator was asked.

"I do not anticipate any very radical measure," he replied. "We want to maintain our standard, and at the same time give the country a safe and yet a flexible currency. It is said that we ought to declare for the gold standard, but we are on the gold standard now. The recommendations of the President relative to the issue of National bank currency to the par value of the bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer, a decrease in the tax on National bank circulation, and the payment of gold for greenbacks when the latter are taken out of the Treasury, are all worthy of enactment into law, and I should not be surprised to see them adopted.

"There may be some new suggestions, as, for instance, some legislation regarding our silver certificates, which will remove them from the least degree of uncertainty. There are now about $380,000,000 of silver notes in circulation, and while they are as good as gold, and while there is not the slightest doubt of the ability of the country to sustain them whether we legislate or not, there have been some suggestions that we ought to make their status certain."

WILL TEST THE COLLINS LAW.

Bicyclist Complying with It Placed Under Arrest.

What will probably be the first test of the Collins law will be made by Jacob L. Schrade of 105 East Ninety-sixth Street. He was arrested last evening on Fifty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for not having a light on his bicycle.

Schrade left his home to go to the New York Athletic Club. After going a short distance his light went out, and on making an investigation he found that there was no oil in his lamp. He remembered the Collins law, which allows bicyclists to ride without a light provided they go but six miles per hour and ring their bells every thirty feet. Schrade decided he would not return home for oil, but would comply with the requirements of the new law.

At Seventy-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue he was stopped by a policeman and dismounted from his wheel. He walked a short distance, and then jumped on his wheel again. He continued riding until stopped by Bicycle Policeman J. H. O'Connor.

Schrade will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning. He says he intends to make a test of the Collins law.

HARPERS-McCLURE ALLIANCE.

Unconfirmed Rumor that Another Magazine Will Be Established.

Members of the firms of Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company said yesterday that the business alliance or coalition of the two publishing houses will bring about no change in the original firms. The two magazines, H. Sleeper Harper said, are to be continued as heretofore, each keeping strictly within its own field.

There was a report yesterday that the allied companies will publish still another magazine—a sort of combination of Harper's and McClure's, as now issued, as both of the original houses were of the opinion that a blending of the qualities that mark the present magazine would insure even a greater measure of success than either has achieved. Neither of the firms would speak definitely on this point, both saying that it was not yet time to give any more of their plans to the public.

Both firms repeated that they had united merely because they could do better together than as rivals. It was also said by both that the consolidation will not affect any of the publications of the two firms; that the union is not in the nature of a trust, or the nucleus of one.

GIVE UP THE PARIS.

Owners of the Liner Surrender Her to Underwriters.

James A. Wright, Jr., Second Vice President of the International Navigation Company, announced yesterday that the company had given up the stranded steamship Paris to the underwriters.

Mr. Wright added that the company had received Capt. Watkins's report of the accident, but refused to make its contents public until the case had been inquired into by the Federal authorities.

At the office of Johnson & Higgins, insurance adjusters, at 69 Wall Street, it was stated yesterday that the Paris is insured for $1,000,000, in thirty or forty companies, about fifteen New York companies holding risks on her. Her cargo is insured for $242,000, most of which is held on this side of the Atlantic.

Many of the value of the cargo, all of which has been saved, will go to the wreckers.

It was stated yesterday that one last effort would be made on the part of the underwriters to pull the Paris off the rocks. This failing, the work of breaking up the vessel will begin at once.

GIRL KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Seven-Year-Old Hattie Dean Run Down in Brooklyn.

Seven-year-old Hattie Dean, whose parents live at 251 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed yesterday by a trolley car of the Union Avenue line at Knickerbocker Avenue and Himrod Street. Her father is an electrician in the employ of the railroad company.

Hattie had returned home from school shortly after noon, when Mrs. Dean sent her on an errand. She started to cross the street, not seeing the car approaching. The motorman could not stop the car before the girl's body had been ground under it. He was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner.

When Mrs. Dean learned of the death of her daughter she collapsed and later became ill. She is now under the care of a physician, and it is feared she will become insane.

ITALIAN FLAG CAUSES TROUBLE.

Weehawken Citizens Object to Its Display Alone.

Alexander Ruberti of 233 Jane Street, Weehawken Heights, N. J., is an Italian by birth, who became a citizen of the United States by naturalization several years ago. He is wealthy, and his home is the scene of many social gatherings. On Sunday, which was the anniversary of Italian independence, Mr. Ruberti displayed an Intalian flag from his house.

Many residents of the township objected to the flag, and at nightfall a crowd gathered about the house and freely announced their intention of tearing down the flag. They claimed that if Mr. Ruberti wished to display an Italian flag he should display an American flag with it. Some of the cooler heads in the party suggested that before extreme measures were resorted to the matter should be referred to Chief of Police Dubois. That official decided that the crowd was right in demanding the display of an American flag, and said that there was no need for violence. He believed that Mr. Ruberti would display an American flag when asked to do so.

The Chief sent Officer Bowes to make the request Mr. Ruberti said that while, as an American citizen, on his own property, he had a right to hoist whatever flag he pleased, he would, as a concession to his neighbors, who were no more patriotic than he, display two American flags with the Italian emblem. He did so, but placed them below the Italian flag, which created further objection, but Chief Dubois advised the crowd to go home, which they finally did.

Mr. Ruberti said yesterday that he always displayed American and Italian flags on American holidays, but Sunday being a purely Italian holiday, he did not consider it necessary to hang out the Stars and Stripes. He would have done so had he supposed his action would give offense to any one.

Made a Secret of Their Marriage.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 5.—The marriage of Joseph Clark of Paterson and Miss Margaret Greely of this city was announced to-day. They were married at Jersey City on Dec. 30 Both are members of prominent families and wealthy. Both are twenty-two years of age. They kept the marriage a secret until two days ago.

B. Altman & Co. THIS DAY, TUESDAY,

LADIES' TAFFETAS SILK WAISTS,

IN DESIRABLE COLORINGS,

$4.75, $6.50, $9.25

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Routed and Morong Taken by Washington Troops with the Aid of Army Gunboats.

MANILA, June 5.—Two battalions of the Washington troops, under Col. Whalley, on board cascoes, were towed from Pasig to Morong on Sunday, and landed under cover of a well-directed fire from the tin-clad army gunboats Napidan and Covadonga.

The rebels, who were intrenched in the outskirts of the town, reserved their fire until the troops were ashore and in the open. The American artillery opened fire on the insurgents and drove them from their positions, killing nine of them and wounding five. The Washington troops then took the town, the rebels fleeing to the hills.

While the Americans were on their way to Morong, the insurgents opened fire from a shore battery at Ancona, their first shot striking the Covadonga's awning aft at a range of 3,500 yards. The Napidan also was fired at.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Gen. Otis reports the following deaths since his last weekly report:

THIRD INFANTRY.

KARGER, CHARLES, Company M, strangulated hernia, May 28.

KRUEGER, FRED, Company K, Cerebro-spinal meningitis, May 28.

PATTERSON, EDWARD, Company C, suppurative tonsilitis, May 28.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

MERCORP, JAMES, Company B, alcoholism, May 28.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

CAMPBELL, EDWARD A., Company F, suicide, May 20.

GRABOW, FREDERICK, Company F, drowned on duty, April 12.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

BYRNES, PATRICK, Company L, suppurative typhlitis, April 27.

ROCK, THOMAS, Company F, dysentery, May 21.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

OCCROY, LAWRENCE, Corporal, Company G, drowned, June 1.

FIRST CALIFORNIA.

DONSLEY, WILLIAM, Company G, typhoid fever, May 27.

FIRST MONTANA.

WILLIAMS, DAVID L., drowned, May 21.

SECOND OREGON.

KELSEY, LYMAN, Company D, variola, May 29.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Secrecy Preserved on the Subject of Sunday Night's Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—No definite information was obtainable to-day as to the subject of discussion during the conference at the White House late last night between the President, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and Adjutant General Corbin. The latter refuses to refer to the matter in any manner. Mr. Meiklejohn says the dispatches received referred exclusively to future military movements, which it would be impolitic to make public at this time.

Secretary Hay was a party to the conference, a fact not generally known last night. It is believed that advices were received from President Schurman of the Philippine Commission. The conference prepared some instructions to govern the conduct of the officers in the Philippines, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the cable advices, and these were cabled to Manila.

The fact that the Secretary of State was called into the conference by the President is taken as an indication that the subjects discussed were not purely military in character, but related in some manner to large questions of policy connected with the Philippines, and possibly to some fresh overtures from the insurgents. The matter is said to be in such shape that publication at this time would defeat the object in view.

Gen. Corbin was at the White House again to-night, going over with the President dispatches from Manila and other places and considering matters in connection with the campaign in Luzon. There was nothing, however, from Gen. Otis that the officials cared to make public. Although the War Department was aware several days ago of the prospective campaign for driving the insurgents out of the Peninsula of Morong, no detailed report of the movements of the troops has been received.

There was a long dispatch to-day from Gen. Otis, but it dealt mainly with routine matters, including the examination of officers for promotion, but failed to give any account of the latest military operations. For prudential reasons, the authorities are keeping from the public the important telegrams passing between here and Manila regarding questions of policy and contemplated military movements.

Cable Work in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The State Department has received telegraphic information from the Marquis of Tweedale, Chairman of the cable company operating in the Philippines, that the arrangement made by Gen. Otis with the company for establishing direct cable communication between Iloilo and Cebu has been successfully completed and the line is now open for business.

Oregon Regiment to Sail This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Gen Otis advises the War Department that the Oregon regiment will leave for the United States this week. It will be sent direct to Portland, Oregon, for muster out at Vancouver Barracks.

Germany and the Philippines.

LONDON, June 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The rumor that Germany has offered to exchange a cable station in the Carolines for a similar station in the Philippines is contradicted here."

THE OLYMPIA TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Admiral Dewey's Health Benefited by His Rest at Hongkong—Social Attentions Refused.

HONGKONG, June 5.—Admiral Dewey left the Peak Hotel and returned to the Olympia yesterday. This morning he paid farewell calls to the Governor, Gen. Gascoigne, and the commanders of the warships in the harbor.

Admiral Dewey's health has been benefited considerably by his residence at the Peak. He has refused all social invitations and has taken a perfect rest. He appears somewhat haggard from the effects of the continual strain he has been under and of the climate.

The Olympia will sail at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Admiral Dewey will not give a farewell dinner, nor will he accept one. It is hoped that the visit here and the voyage will quite restore him to health by the time he reaches New York. The details of the ports at which he will call are still undecided, but it is probable that stops will be made at Singapore and Colombo. The Admiral seems anxious to avoid all display and merely to seek rest. His officers and crew are elated at the prospect of a return home.

Jaws Locked After Eating Berries.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 5.—Mrs. Benjamin McGrew, wife of former Postmaster McGrew, is suffering from a queer malady. Her jaws have set as if by lockjaw, but the usual symptoms of lockjaw are missing.

Dr. G. W. Watson, who is attending her, says the partial paralysis results from eating strawberries. Cases of the kind are very rare. Mrs. McGrew will recover.

Drink Dr. Dadirrian's "Zoolak," new trade name for his original matzoon. Refreshing.—Druggists.—Adv.

TITLED PRISONERS CONVICTED.

Baron and Baroness de Bara Found Guilty in Chicago of Using the Mails for Fraud.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The jury in the case of Baron and Baroness de Bara, charged with using the mails to conduct a fraudulent business, brought in a verdict late this afternoon finding both defendants guilty. The maximum penalty is twelve years and six months' imprisonment and a fine of $12,000. A motion for a new trial was made, and, pending the decision, sentence was deferred.

Both prisoners told their stories to the jury to-day. Edgar de Bara testified that he was born in France, and had never been naturalized in the United States. He attended a military school in France, and had served several years in the army of that country. In Japan, where he made his home during several years prior to 1895, he acted as attaché to the British Consul, and it was there that he met his present wife. Four years ago he came to the United States and a year ago to Chicago. He declared he had had a contract with the manager of the Columbia Phonograph Company for the delivery of fifty talking machines, and that he had carried on a legitimate business for his brother-in-law, George B. Henschell.

Fanny de Bara, the other defendant, appeared somewhat nervous when she was asked to go on the stand, but her replies were firm as she denied every charge made by the prosecution. She also spoke in detail of her history. She said that her birthplace was in Japan, her father being Scotch and her mother Japanese. Her maiden name, she said, was Wilson, and her sister had married George B. Henschell, who is claimed by the defense to be the originator of the fraudulent scheme. She admitted that she had rented the office on Dearborn Street, but declared that this was done for her brother-in-law, whom she considered an authorized agent of the Phonograph Company. Most of her spare time, she said, had been devoted to the editing of a society journal. Baroness de Bara declared that she knew nothing of the advertisements in regard to penny-in-the-slot machines which the mysterious Henschell is said to have placed in the London papers for his alleged victims.

United States Attorney Morrison asked the jurors to consider only three of the indictments—those in which Henry Cottel, George Kerby, Thomas Allen, and John White of London had appeared as witnesses.

MAD DOG CREATES A PANIC.

Alarmed Theatre Goers and Cleared a Saloon and Music Hall.

A mad dog, or one with many of the symptoms of hydrophobia, suddenly appeared in front of Proctor's Theatre, in West Twenty-third Street, about 8 o'clock last night and caused a panic among the hundreds of persons who were in and around the place.

The dog was chased into George Huber's saloon, near the corner. Half a dozen men were in front of the bar drinking when the dog ran in, snapping and snarling.

"Mad dog!" was the cry from the street and the drinkers dropped their glasses and sprang up on the bar.

The dog, foaming at the mouth, ran back of the bar and was given undisputed right of way by the three bartenders.

He soon left there and ran into the billiard room, where a dozen men took refuge on top of the tables.

The animal left this place and ran into the Bon Ton Music Hall, where it caused a panic. Soubrettes and performers deserted the stage and patrons ran in every direction, calling for help. The dog finally ran out of this place and into the hallway of the building at 147. Here it was killed with a pistol shot fired by Policeman Remoy. The bluecoat had been close after the animal all the time, but the crowd was so great that he did not dare to shoot until the dog was corralled.

NEW ORLEANS WANTS SEWERS.

Election To-day to Decide Upon Revolutionizing the System.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—One of the most important elections ever held here will be that of to-morrow. It will decide whether New Orleans is to have modern sewerage and drainage, increasing the barriers against the introduction of pestilential diseases, or whether the proposed vast scheme of improvements shall be postponed to some future time. The best of opinion is that the two-mill tax will be voted by a large majority.

There are no apparent evidences of the opposition, and unless there is a surprise in the silent vote practically the entire vote will be favorable. If drainage and sewerage win an effort will be made to have the Governor call an extra session of the Legislature to authorize an issue of bonds.

Marble Bust for Mrs. W. J. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Democrats of the District of Columbia held an enthusiastic meeting to-night, at which, after many speeches eulogizing Bryan and indorsing him for the Presidency had been made, there was forwarded to Mrs. William J. Bryan of Nebraska a fine marble bust of her husband, for presentation to her on her birthday, June 17. The letter of presentation adopted says it is to adorn the home wherein her womanly devotion to the ideals of the Republic has strengthened her husband's fight, and that his work evidences the "constant benediction of wife and home." A handsomely engrossed address accompanies the bust.

To Build Four Big Steel Ships.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The American Shipbuilding Company has closed a contract for the four largest steel ships ever built on fresh water. Each will be 500 feet long and have a cargo capacity of 8,000 tons. Their total cost will be $1,400,000. A. B. Wolvine of Duluth, who ordered the vessels as Trustee, is supposed to represent the American Steel and Wire Company, which last Winter purchased the entire fleet of the Zenith Transportation Company, of which Mr. Wolvine was general manager.

Steamer Burned, One Man Drowned.

BAYFIELD, Wis., June 5.—The passenger steamer R. G. Stewart, from Hancock to Duluth, ran ashore on Michigan Island, one of the Apostles group, and later was burned to the water's edge. One of the crew, George McKenna of Detroit, was drowned in escaping from the burning boat. The others, with the three passengers, were saved.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Moore Dead.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Moore died yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, from bronchitis, contracted at Minneapolis during the recent Presbyterian General Assembly, of which body he was permanent clerk. He served in the Second United States Infantry during the Black Hawk war in 1837-8, and during the civil war was a Lieutenant in a Pennsylvania battery. He was seventy-seven years of age. His son, Major Moore, was surgeon of the Fourth Ohio Regiment in Puerto Rico.

Work for Seven Thousand Men.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.

The Carnegie Steel Company will have its new 48-inch mill in operation by July 1, and the three plate mills recently purchased from the Bethlehem Steel Company will be ready to start about Aug. 15. About 400 bricklayers and 1,500 laborers are employed on the foundations of the plate mills, and the new 10-inch open-hearth furnaces. Bridge builders have begun on the structural work of the furnaces. All the new mills and furnaces will give employment to about 1,500 men, which will bring the total number of men employed by the plant up to 7,000.

NEW PASTOR FOR MT. OLIVET.

The Rev. Dr. Walker Called to Succeed Dr. Wisher, Who Goes Elsewhere.

The congregation of Mount Olivet Baptist Church (colored) met last night in the church in West Fifty-third Street and unanimously extended a call to the Rev. Dr. C. T. Walker of Augusta, Ga., to occupy their pulpit. The church has been without a pastor since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wisher, whose quarrel with his people over political matters was given much publicity.

About 300 persons attended the meeting. Deacon W. H. Halloway was the Moderator, and there was no contest except in the case of the selection of the two Trustees to fill the places vacated by the two Trustees who resigned to cast their fortunes with Dr. Wisher. John L. Waters and Fleming Jackson were chosen. All the other officers of the church were re-elected.

About 100 of the Wisherites reunited with the church last night. Thirty-one of Mr. Wisher's partisans who refused to reunite with the church were expelled.

Dr. Walker is known as the "Black Spurgeon," and is said to be the most eloquent preacher of his race in this country. His church in Augusta is one of the largest in the South, and has a membership of 1,400. His salary will be $125 a month.

The Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, the former pastor of Mount Olivet and the leader of the secession from the congregation of that church, was in high spirits last night. He said he had just concluded a bargain for a fine lot on which a new church will be built. He would not say where the lot is, but insisted that it is a fine one, "running from street to street."

He said his congregation had offered $85,000 for a building and lot now in use, but had later concluded that they did not want any second-hand church.

The new building will be peculiar in that it will include a church and apartments for colored people.

Mr. Wisher says God has given him 500 of the best of the former members of Mount Olivet, and that his collections already exceed those of the regular Mount Olivet congregation.

Impromptu Duel at Ten Paces.

CAMDEN, N J., June 5.—William Lockhart and John Harley, both colored men, employed on the farm of Glover Stone at Mount Ethraim, quarreled this afternoon over a pair of trousers. Each drew a revolver and, standing at a distance of ten paces, exchanged shots. The first four exchanges were harmless. Harley's fifth shot struck Lockhart in the breast and inflicted a serious wound. Harley escaped on a bicycle, and has not been arrested. Lockhart is in the hospital here.

Chasing Train Robbers in Wyoming.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—The latest advices from the posse pursuing the robbers who dynamited a Union Pacific train at Wilcox, Wyo., came at 4 P. M. to-day in a message from the company's agent at Casper, Wyo., as follows: "Posse struck three robbers about thirty miles north of here last night. Exchanged shots and disabled three of our horses. Owing to darkness operations were suspended. Carrier left there soon after; thinks it not possible for them to escape. Their horses are jaded. Posse should be coming from the north to meet them long before they can reach 'Hole in the Wall,' which is their stronghold."

Attempt to Utilize Coal Dust.

From The Baltimore American.

Baltimore soft coal operators are much interested in a proposition from Chicago to utilize coal dust at the mines in the manufacture of bricks for heating purposes. The company, which purposes to utilize the dust of both bituminous and anthracite coal, is known as the Briquette Coal Company. A factory plant has been established in Chicago. Gardner Corning of Chicago, the inventor, claims that bricks manufactured by his process will yield more heat than either bituminous or anthracite coal in its original form. It is estimated by mine owners that at least 1,000,000 tons of coal dust are wasted annually, though much is used in filling up swampy land and as beds for railroad tracks. It has been a nuisance because of its liability, if allowed to accumulate, to choke up the shafts to mines. So far as the process of the inventor has been explained, the dust is dumped into a big receptacle, and is carried thence to a boiler, and heated almost to the ignition temperature of the dust. The paste or pitch is then added, and the combination is next passed to a press, where the brick is moulded. The apparatus for producing the brick is automatic. It is claimed that in the process of manufacture of the brick the undesirable gases and elements in coal are dissipated. It is said that a somewhat similar process is operated successfully in Germany.

Teredo Eating Boston Piers.

From The Boston Transcript.

Boston's docks and wharves are again threatened by the destructive seaworm of the teredo species, which made its appearance here some years ago. At present evidences of the ravages of the pest are seen only in the outer harbor, but it is rapidly multiplying, and is extending its operations toward the upper harbor. So rapid are its inroads that a quay wall, which was to have been built at the Charlestown Navy Yard in connection with the extension of the water front, has been abandoned because of this destructive worm. In years past the city's sewage, which flowed into the harbor, is stated to have kept them away. The city's sewage now is deposited a considerable distance out. Evidences of the pest were discovered last year in the lower harbor, and the worms did damage at the State work on the Commonwealth flats, boring through the temporary bulkhead and allowing filling to wash out.

Good Deed of Kansas Farmers.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Last Wednesday thirty-nine farmers, with teams, went to the home of Mrs. J. L. Piper, a widow who lives near Eskridge, Kan., and who had lost her husband only the week before, and planted seventy-five acres of corn. At noon the whole crowd, with the widow and her children in front, were assembled by a photographer and a picture taken. The enterprising Eskridge Star produces this picture in the form of a half-page cut, and it appeals strongly to those who admire genuine philanthropy.

Youth and Age.

From The Boston Transcript.

A Hartford paper headlines the election of Prof. Hadley as "Young Professor Succeeds Dwight at Yale." But Prof. Hadley is forty-three. When Abraham Lincoln was thirty-seven he wrote to a political friend who had urged him to run for a certain office: "Isn't it about time for us old fellows to step aside and give the young men a chance?" And "Old Abe" was but fifty-six at his death.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:28
Moon rises	3:00		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:56	Gov. Isl'd	6:35
H. Gate	8:31		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:18	Gov. Isl'd	6:50
H. Gate	8:46		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 6.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aurania,	Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
		*12:30 P. M.	
Comanche,	Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,	Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbados		2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Britannic,	Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:30 A. M.	
Hildur,	Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
		*11:30 A. M.	

The Stomach Is An Engine

Your health reflects its condition. If it's clogged up with impurities, and can't use the fuel you give it, there'll be trouble all over the body. There can be no disease with a good digestion. A strong stomach and perfect digestion comes from the use of

It clears the brain, strengthens the nerves—makes people WELL.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

W. & J. Sloane

To discriminating buyers the splendid wearing qualities and rich design of

SMITH'S WILTON VELVET, SAVONNERIE, AXMINSTER, and MOQUETTE CARPETS

commend themselves. Their attractive colorings especially adapt them for decorative purposes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Kyarven,	Grenada	12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Lampasas,	Galveston	3:00 P. M.
Noordland,	Antwerp	10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
St. Paul,	Southampton	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
		*9:00 A. M.
Vigilancia,	Havana	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Matanzas,	Progreso	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand,	St. Lucia and	

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Bellucia,	La Plata	12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Bremen,	Bremen	10:00 A. M.
Excelsior,	New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Ilsenstein,	Santiago	12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Santiago,	Nassau	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
		*1:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Advance,	Colon	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
		*1:00 P. M.
Ardanrose,	Jamaica	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Iroquois,	Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande,	Brunswick	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June $8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May $26 and up to June $9 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June $9. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June $15 at 6:30 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, May 9; Sydney, May 10; Auckland, May 16, and Honolulu, May 27 arr. at San Francisco per steamer Alameda. A portion of the mails are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, June 7, the balance on June 8.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 6.

Acacia, Gibraltar, May 26.
Algiers, Galveston, May 30.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 1.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 25.
Fresco, Para, May 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 31.
Isabella, Bordeaux, May 22.
Leona, Galveston, May 29.
Lowenburg, Bremen, May 20.
Peninsular, Lisbon, May 20.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 3.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 26.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, May 13.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, May 25.
Edam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 29.
Europe, London, May 26.
Lahn, Bremen, May 31.
Montaur, Gibraltar, May 24.
Tallahassee, Savannah, June 4.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 31.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

British Trader, Antwerp, May 27.
Montcalm, London, May 28.
Nueces, Galveston, June 1.
Prinz Regent Llulpold, Bremen, May 27.
Sorrento, Hamburg, May 25.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, June 1.
California, Gibraltar, May 27.
Campania, Liverpool, June 3.
Colorado, Hull, May 28.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 3.
Palatia, Hamburg, May 28.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Citti di Palermo, Gibraltar, May 22.
Cluden, Amsterdam May 27.
Comal, Galveston, June 3.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 3.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

Horatio, Para, May 31.
Marquette, London, June 1.

Arrived.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow May 25 and Moville 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Passed Sandy Hook at 12:43 A. M. 6th.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Long, Kingston, Montego Bay, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:43 A. M. 6th.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Belize, &c., May 17, with mdse. and passengers to Tweed

The Wanamaker Store.

Shoes, Cottons and the Old Stewart Store

TRUTH always dissolves a hoodoo. When we came to this store rumors of ill-omen filled the air.

A Sunday quiet pervaded all the weeks during the time the store was closed. We staked all upon the proposition that the Old Stewart Store was the best natural centre in all New York. New York waked up to the fact. Each day more people are learning that Tenth Street from Broadway to Fourth Avenue is the centre of street car travel, and that the asphalt pavement of Madison and Fifth Avenues makes this store more accsessible to carriages than any other.

But it takes time to instruct three million people upon any fact. Concerning the fact of this location there are new learners daily.

Summer-time Floor Coverings First, of course in importance and popularity, the invaluable straw matting.

We are among the largest handlers of straw mattings in the world, from a retail standpoint, undoubtedly *the* largest, and when you discuss straw mattings with us, you touch us on a specialty. We carry a huge assortment in stock, and fill orders without the slightest delay, and without the additional cost of brokerage so apt to creep into transactions in small stocks.

Chinese Mattings, $6 to $18
Japanese Mattings, $8 to $25

Japanese Rugs. There are several grades of these, for the Japs have imbibed, among other Occidental ideas, the trick of cheapening their wares to the worthless point. However, they continue to produce the first-class grades in addition, and it is these, and these only, that we carry. Among them, the clever and accurate copies of Turkish and Persian rugs.

For Summer use, these patterns in cool green-and-white and blue-and-white seem most popular.

Fibre Rugs. Handsome, artistic, effective and inexpensive, in blues, pinks, greens and tans. We carry only the 4-ply grade. Other grades are made, but we don't like them. $6 to $10.

Third floor.

Imported Silk Waists Newly Priced The new figures are an even third less than regular —so reduced to close out a lot, a great portion of which sold quickly. Of the remaining ones there are no two alike. All are handsome Parisian garments of fine taffeta, in plain colors, plaids and stripes; variously trimmed with lace, chiffon, ribbon and small buttons. Some suitable for tailor-made suits.

Prices were, $12 to $60
Prices are, $8 to $40

White Shirt Waists There's been large selling of the white waists so far, and it bids fair to continue lively throughout the season. A new shipment has just come in. Many of these are of lawn, some of dotted Swiss muslin, all very prettily made, with new styles of plaiting and hemstitching and beautiful trimming of lace and embroidery. Prices begin at $1; through numerous qualities advancing in easy rises to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Many Kitchen Needfuls They are here in the house furnishing store, and a few with prices, —very moderate prices,—are mentioned. Little things, to which little thought is given generally, until they're needed. Very important then. Maybe you'll be obliged for these hints:

Manhattan Scouring Soap, 2c.
Wooden Potato Masher, 3c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters, 10c.
Straw Table Mats, set of 6, 10c.
Extension Coat and Hat Racks, 5c.
Pearl agate Tea and Coffee Pots, assorted sizes, holding 1 to 3 qts., 35c. to $1.75; a third less than regular prices.
The "Wanamaker" Wringer, $1.85.
Dust Pans, 10c. Egg Poachers, 10c.
Dust Brushes, 10c. Market Baskets, 20c.
Whisk Brooms, 9c. Rolling Pins, 5c.
Candlesticks, 5c. Wash Boards, 10c.
Egg Cabinets, all sizes, 10c. Cherry Stoners, 5c.

Basement.

Shoe Sales Growing Greatly

Two years ago it was a modest little shoe business on the second floor, afterward a fine and complete shoe business in a great store on the main floor; *now* it keeps the first floor and adds the great annex on the fifth floor in which the special sales go on.

And why? We know New York shoe needs better now—comprehend what may be done. The story is simple. In our two stores yesterday we offered 120,700 pairs of men's, women's and children's shoes at prices that would be fifty per cent. higher but for the exceptional forces at our command. We use them for the Public—combined goodness and cheapness make the business grow.

Ten elevators, two south side of the store express, will carry you to the Shoe Annex.

Men's Shoes

At $1.40—All $2.50 Kinds

Tan willow calf, laced, stout soles, full round toes.
Tan kidskin, laced, opera toes.
Black satin oiled leather, laced and Congress, full globe and opera toes.

At $1.70—All $3 Kinds

Russet calf, laced, stout soles, English and bull-dog toes.
Brown kidskin, laced, flexible soles, English and opera toes.
Black box and waxed calfskin, laced, full round toes with tips.

At $2—All $3.50 Kinds

Patent leather, laced and Congress, cloth and kid tops,—elegant full dress shoes.
Black waxed calfskin, laced, welted soles, full English toes.
Black and brown kidskin, laced, welted soles, London toes.
Tan and brown Russia calfskin, laced, welted soles, various stylish toe shapes.

At $2.30—All $3.50 Kinds

Tan Russia calfskin, laced and Oxford, welted soles, full bull-dog toes.
Black box calfskin, laced, welted soles, London toes.
Tan kidskin, laced, welted and stitched soles, London toes.

Women's Shoes

At $1—All $1.50 Kinds

Black kidskin, laced and buttoned, flexible soles, patent leather and plain tips, half opera toes.
Black and tan kidskin Oxfords, turned soles, half opera toes.

At $1.40—All $2 50 Kinds

Black and brown kidskin, laced and buttoned, kid and cashmere tops, flexible soles, plain and patent leather tips; medium opera toes.
Black and brown kidskin Oxfords, laced; kid and cashmere tops, flexible soles of various thickness; several toe shapes.

At $1.70—All $3 Kinds

Patent leather, laced, kid and cloth tops, flexible soles, opera toes, narrow and full.
Black kidskin, laced, cashmere tops, flexible soles, patent leather tips, narrow opera toes.
Black kidskin, laced and buttoned, welted and stitched soles, patent leather tips, man shoe lasts, medium heels.

At $2—All $3.50 Kinds

They are all of black kidskin, laced and buttoned, welted and stitched soles, kid and patent leather tips, various toe shapes; in every detail are of the latest styles.

Misses' Shoes

Tan and maroon goat, spring heels, flexible soles; $1.50 grades at 95c.; sizes 11 to 2.

Boys' Shoes

Well worth $2 and $2.50. The prices are

Sizes 12 to 2, $1.25
Sizes, 2½ to 5½ $1.50

They include tan Russia calfskin and black box calfskin, laced, extra strong soles, broad English toes.

Children's Shoes

Black kidskin, common sense lasts, up-to-date styles, solid soles. The same as we have sold at 90c. for sizes 5 to 8; $1.20 for sizes 8½ to 10½; $1.40 for sizes 11 to 2. The prices are now

65c., 80c. and 95c.,

respectively. These shoes are from the best makers of children's shoes in this country.

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Plain Truths and Strong Facts

Thirty thousand yards of pretty Summer dress fabrics are to be closed out at once. There is to be no delay nor mistake about the clearance, either. The entire lot has been priced at

Six Cents a Yard

At that figure, the goods will not stand upon the order of their going, but will go at once.

The price is scarcely more than nominal, of course. It covers

Printed Organdies, made to sell at 25c. yd.
Printed Dotted Swiss Muslins, made to sell at 15c.
Printed Lawns, made to sell at 10c. yd.
Crispene Suitings, made to sell at 35c. yd.
Plaid Dress Ginghams, made to sell at 10c. yd.
Bicycle Suitings, made to sell at 12½c. yd.

These are the original prices in some cases, in others the intended prices of makers. On some of these we have previously announced reductions of price, but this last cut is merciless, sweeping and final.

The goods were selected or accepted by us with a full understanding of your tastes and preferences. We do not expect to be able to make another offer like this in a long time,—from a selfish standpoint we hope *never* again.

More Towel Hints It needs little more than a hint to draw your attention and favor, when the hints are of such savings as this Towel Sale offers.

And just at the right time! Could there be a better month in the year to give towel bargains than just now, when all the yachts and hotels and Summer places are preparing for their season?

Well, here are the towels, and bargains, too.

Extra heavy unbleached towels of cotton; fine absorbers; 10c. each; instead of 15c.
Fine quality washed huckaback; hemmed ends; 19x38 in.; 12½c. each; regularly 18c.
Extra fine grass bleached German damask; prettily colored borders and knotted fringe, 21x45 in.; 15c. each; regularly 20c.
Snow white bath towels at 15c.; regularly 18c.
Bleached huckaback; white or colored borders and fringed ends; 18c. each.
Extra heavy fine bleached huckaback; hemmed ends; 19x41 in.; $2.50 doz.; regularly $3.
Irish huckaback; hemstitched ends; 19x39½ in.; excellent value; $2.50 doz.
Grass bleached German huckaback; hemstitched ends; 19x38 in.; $1.38 half-dozen.
German huckaback; hemmed ends; 21½x39½ in.; excellent quality; $2.75 doz.
Bleached bath towels; very large and heavy; sold elsewhere for 35c.; here 25c. each; $3 doz.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Pajamas At 50c. Just 600 suits at that price, which is just half regular value. These are of an excellent quality of madras, in plaids and stripes. The suits are exactly like the $1 goods with the single exception that instead of frogs these have buttons. 50c. a suit.

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

Silver-Plated Table Pieces At Lowered Cost All that comprise this lot are excellent goods in desirable shapes and designs. Prices on some are about half value. All are reduced substantially from former figures. Good choice from a large assortment of these:

Lemonade and Claret Pitchers; glass with silverplated mountings; 85c. and $1.15.
Claret Spoons with long handles, 75c. each.
Cracker Jars, glass with silver-plated cover; beaded edge; 85c.
Coffee Sets, 4 pieces; Colonial design; $6 set.
Individual Butter Plates, 6 in box; 25c. set.
Goblets, silver plated, 75c. each.

Basement.

A Notion Store Without Trash It is only with the utmost care and constant vigilance that we are able to claim that ours is a notion store without the numerous inferior grades of goods so frequently met with. Purchase the many sewing-room indispensables here, bearing that fact in mind, with the additional, hardly less important, fact that prices for these worthy kinds are almost as low as those for undesirable imitations.

Sewings Silk, oz. spool, 18c.; 100-yd. spool, 5c.
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Glace Finish Thread, 500-yd. spool, 7c.
Crochet Silk, assorted colors, 3c. ball.
Shoe Button Hooks, wood handles, 2c. each.
Safety Pins, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 2c. doz.
Corset Laces, 2¼ yds. long, 5c. doz.
Shoe Laces, 4-4 and 5-4, 4c. doz.
Hair Pins, straight and crimped, 10c. doz. papers.
Pin Books of 240 pins each, 2 for 5c.
Cotton Tape, assorted widths, 2 bundles for 5c.
Stocking Darners, with handles, 2c. each.
Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1⅝ in. wide, 5-yds., 15c.
Brush-edge Skirt Binding, 4-yd. piece, 15c.
Prussia Binding, 6-yd. piece, 12c.
Silk Taffeta Ribbon, 8c. piece.
Curling Irons, 2c. each. Alcohol Lamps, 7c., 8c. each.
Corset clasps, 3c. Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c.

Tenth Street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

GOVERNOR AT WEST POINT

Witnesses the "School of the Trooper" and Is Pleased.

BRITISH OFFICERS WITH HIM

The Board of Visitors Were Also Present to Inspect the Cavalrymen in Their Drill.

WEST POINT, June 5.—When Gov. Roosevelt rode through Tarrytown the other day he "uncovered" as he passed the monument which tells that "on this spot" John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart captured Major John André. He did not explain whether he was doing reverence to the memory of the brave British officer or the sturdy Americans who took him, or to both, but it now develops that the Governor was there in the act of piloting another gallant British officer to this post, in the attempt to take which Major André died, for to-day Col. Lee of the English army came here under the Governor's escort and invitation.

Col. Kitson of the Canadian troops also came, and the two English officers in their turn removed their white scarlet-bound caps as they passed the United States flag on the parade ground this afternoon.

Gov. Roosevelt left the Peekskill camp at 10:50 this morning and rode to Garrison's, where he took the ferry across the river. He was accompanied by Major Gen. Roe, the two British officers, Col. Treadwell, his military secretary, Major Greer; Capts. Litteaur and Inglehard, and Lieuts. Miller and Kelly Prentice. They rode slowly in deference to the hot weather and encountered no demonstrations on the road, no news of their approach having preceded them. Even the kodak people were not alert, and the Governor made this journey unphotographed.

The little cavalcade arrived at Garrison's at 12:20. A salute of seventeen guns in honor of the Governor was fired by the artillery detachment there. The party was driven up the hill in carriages, and went to the home of the Superintendent, Col. Mills, escorted by the Superintendent himself; Adjt. Hazzard, and a detachment of cavalry of the regular army. Luncheon was served for them at Col. Mills's home. Besides the visitors and Col. and Mrs. Mills, only Capt. and Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. Roe were present.

All the post officers in full uniform called and paid their respects. Later, the Governor and several members of his party were driven to the residence of Gen. Roe, at Highland Falls, and were informally entertained there.

At 2:30 there was "the School of the Trooper" in Riding Hall gallery. This exercise had been arranged in honor of the Board of Visitors, all the members of which are here, but the Governor overshadowed the visitors completely, and, important as they usually are at West Point, nobody except the high post officials seemed to know of their presence. The board consists of Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, Col. Francis G. Caffey of Alabama, Col. J. Sumner Rodgers of Michigan, Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia, Thomas W. Bradley of Walden, N. Y., and Col. W. D. Mann and Gen. Egbert L. Viele of New York City, all appointed by the President, and Benjamin F. Marsh of Illinois, Jacob H. Bromwell of Ohio, and Thomas M. Jett of Illinois, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gov. Roosevelt had the place of honor in the middle of the main gallery. The British officers sat near him, and seemed to be even more interested than he was in the remarkable horsemanship of the twenty-four cadets. Several times they led the applause when some especially daring or beautiful feat was done by the squad or an individual member of it. They were particularly pleased when the twenty-four horses charged and took a hurdle abreast.

The cadets did about everything a man can do on a horse, including dismounting and remounting at full speed, first from one side then from the other, riding bareback backward, standing and kneeling, changing from one horse to another ridden by a comrade while both were at full speed, and the like. The hot weather, intensified in the riding ring, caused several mischances in the bareback exercise, for the horses were so reeking with sweat that they might as well have been carefully greased.

Men who made clean leaps to the backs of horses found no hold for knee, thigh, or hand, and slid over and tumbled in the tanbark on the other side, and standing on the animals was as difficult as finding foothold on the crest of an ice hummock in violent motion. Several men won vigorous applause by coming up like a flash after falling sprawling and landing in their seats almost before the mischance could be noted.

At 4:30 there was a battalion drill of the infantry in heavy marching order and there was dress parade at 6:30. The Governor was delighted with both. In the review he inspected men, weapons, and accoutrements carefully, having the British officers with him. They joined in the inspection with evident and deep interest. It was while walking along the front of the line that they followed the example of the Governor and the American officers and marched past the flags uncovered. They were in the undress uniform of their rank and carried silver-topped canes.

The Governor held a reception in the evening, having been previously visited by the Board of Visitors. He said he had made no suggestions to these gentlemen officially, but had personally assured them that anything he could possibly do for West Point would be gladly done.

"What can I say for West Point," he said to-night, "more than everybody knows? I suppose all understand how I feel toward the regular army. All I have to say is that any man in Congress or out of it who from lack of patriotism or understanding withholds from West Point or Annapolis generous support is unworthy to be called an American and untrue to his country." The Governor said this with fiery emphasis.

He will leave here for New York City to-morrow. He has enjoyed intensely every minute of his visit here.

SQUADRON A LEFT ALONE.

Governor and Staff and Adjutant General Leave Camp for New York.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 5.—Gov. Roosevelt after inspecting the early morning work of members of Squadron A left at 10:25 for West Point. He was accompanied by Gen. Roe and staff, Lieut. Col. Lee of the British Army, and Lieut. Col. Kitson of Canada. The members of the Governor's staff left for New York. The Governor and his party made the trip to West Point on horseback. The Governor's staff will return to camp on Saturday and meet him there. The Governor will go to New York on Tuesday to attend the Columbia College Commencement, when a degree is to be conferred upon him.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews left the camp to-day for New York, and Major Bridgeman is now in command. It was very hot in camp to-day, but the soldiers did not appear to mind it, and settled down to hard work. The usual drills were held and the troopers showed up in good style.

Two Young Men's Christian Association tents are to be erected to-morrow. The Young Men's Christian Association work this year will be in charge of M. G. Bailey of Philadelphia and C. S. Tator of Glenburg, N. Y. Mr. Bailey was in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association work at Tampa last Summer, and Mr. Tator was in charge of the work at the camps in Honolulu and at San Francisco. There was an extra drill for the troopers after parade this evening.

Protection for Wild and Song Birds.

ALBANY, June 5.—The Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission has prepared a poster calling attention to the law intended to punish those who kill wild or song birds or rob their nests. A violation of the law is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, and in addition thereto the violator is liable to a penalty of $25 for each bird caught or killed, and for each nest robbed or destroyed. The poster announces that any one furnishing evidence that will lead to conviction of a violation of this law will receive one-half of the net fine or penalty recovered.

Lightning Strikes a Michigan School.

LANSING, Mich., June 5.—During a severe electrical storm late this afternoon lightning struck the large workshops at the State Industrial School for Boys, and the fire which followed damaged the buildings and contents about $15,000.

MANY GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

Announcements at Meeting of the University Trustees—The Carl Schurz Fund.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia University met yesterday afternoon in the library building. In the absence of President Seth Low, who is attending the Peace Conference at The Hague, the chair was occupied by Dean Van Amringe, who was unanimously elected Acting President. The Trustees present were W. C. Schermerhorn, Gerard Beekman, Edward Mitchell, George L. Rives, Lenox Smith, Charles A. Silliman, John Crosby Brown, the Rev. Dr. Vincent, George G. Wheelock, Frederic G. Bronson, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe, and John B. Pine.

After routine business had been transacted Mr. Rives, in behalf of the Finance Committee, reported that all the gifts announced at the previous meeting had been received, and that the Anton Seidl Fellowship had been increased to $12,000. He also reported the receipt of a communication from the special committee having the Carl Schurz fund in charge, tendering $20,000 to the university with the understanding that it be called the Carl Schurz Fund and that it be used to endow two funds of $10,000 each; the income of one to be used for the purchase of German literature and the other to endow the Carl Schurz Fellowship for the study of Germanic languages. The following was unanimously adopted:

"The university receives the gift of the Carl Schurz Fund with particular satisfaction, not only because of the ready adaptability of the income of the fund to the purposes of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures to whose use it falls, but because of the recognition which it seems to imply on the part of its donors of the reality of the efforts of the university in the direction of German instruction.

"That such a fund should bear the name of Carl Schurz is most appropriate. He has always represented in word and deed the best and most enlightened qualities of the American-German. He has been, in his career of journalist, soldier, statesman, author, and man of affairs, first of all an American, but he has also been a German who has never lost sight of the German language and of German literature as a potent means of culture, and has, accordingly, actually been such a force in the community as the university, through its German department, has striven to be."

Dean Van Amringe announced a gift of $5,000 from Charles H. Senff to be devoted to the Department of Zoology and to be used to pay the expenses of an expedition up the Nile for purposes of research. An annual gift of $200 was reported from Miss Susan Dykman to pay for a scholarship to bear her name. The sum of $1,500 was received from F. W. Schermerhorn to be used in the purchase of books for the library.

Vermilye & Co. gave $1,000 to the general guarantee fund. Alexander Coles of the Class of '85 sent $1,500 with a "desire to pay an infinitesimal part of the debt I owe the university." Resolutions were adopted in recognition of the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who gave $526,300 for building purposes to the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and a fund of $373,300 for endowment purposes. It was decided to place bronze tablets on the site of the old college at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue and the site of Kings College, West Broadway and Murray Street.

The board adopted a statute establishing the Charles Bathgate Beck prize scholarship in the Law School and the Charles Bathgate Beck scholarship in languages, the money having been received. A statute was also adopted establishing the Alexander Moncrief Proudfit fellowship in letters and the Maria McLean Proudfit fellowship in medicine, the sum of $15,000 having been received for each from Alexander Moncrief Proudfit of the Class of '92.

The following appointments were made: Frank S. Hackett, to be assistant in rhetoric and English composition; George B. Germann, to be assistant in philosophy and education; Dr. Augustus J. Lartigan, tutor in pathology, and Oliver S. Strong, assistant in histology.

COLUMBIA CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

Held in the College Gymnasium and Attended by Many.

The class day exercises of the class of '99, Columbia University, were held yesterday afternoon in the college gymnasium, and were attended by more than 2,500 persons. The class numbers fifty-three.

President Frank S. Hackett made an address in which he referred to the college life now closing and the greater life just opening, and made the prophecy that the members of the class have great careers before them. The order of exercises was as follows:

Roll call by the Secretary, E. C. Ropes; class history, Geoffrey Parsons; class poem, Walter Guest Kellogg; announcement of the elections to the Phi Beta Kappa, by Dr. Clarence Hoffman Young; class prophecy, Hans William Zinssen; the presentation oration, George Phelps Fort; the valedictory address, Arthur Alexander Fowler.

After the exercise in the gymnasium all went to the lawn on the east side of the library, where the yew tree of the Class of '99 was planted and the oration delivered by John Smith Anderson. The class ode, written by G. S. Hellman, was then sung.

Last evening the Senior dance was held in the gymnasium, which was tastefully decorated with flags and college colors for the occasion. The campus was illuminated with hundreds of Japanese lanterns. Owing to the heat very little dancing was done and the affair was more of an informal lawn party than a dance. The committee in charge was composed of W. A. Bardley, Chairman; H. F. Harrington, J. D. Pell, I. Griffin, F. K. Seward, W. Van Name, G. S. Hellman, and C. Eldert.

Dean Russell's Reception.

Dean Russell of the Teachers College, which is an annex to Columbia University, last evening tendered a reception to the graduates of the college and their friends in the main hall of the college building. About 500 persons were present. Forty-seven undergraduates received diplomas and seventeen graduates who had been taking special courses got special diplomas.

THE PRESIDENCY OF AMHERST.

Prof. George Harris of Andover the Probable Choice of the Trustees.

BOSTON, June 5.—The announcement that Prof. George Harris of the Andover Theological Seminary had been chosen President of Amherst College was a little premature. It is a fact that the Trustees of Amherst at a recent meeting took up the matter of choosing a President. Prof. Harris was one of the candidates considered, but the meeting adjourned without a selection. The Trustees will meet again at Commencement, which will be at the end of this month. It is expected that a choice will be made then. It is generally believed that Prof. Harris will be elected President.

"It is not true," said Prof. Harris, at Andover this evening, "that the Trustees of Amherst have elected me President. It is no secret that they have had my name before them. I have been considered as a candidate for President by the Trustees, but there has been no selection yet, and will not be, I believe, until the Trustees meet at Commencement."

Prof. Harris was born at East Machias, Me., in 1844. He was graduated from Amherst in 1866. From Amherst he went to the theological seminary at Andover, and was graduated from that institution in 1869. The same year he was called to the High Street Congregational Church at Auburn, Me. His pastoral work in Auburn continued until 1872, when he received a call from the Central Congregational Church of Providence, R. I., which he accepted. He continued to be pastor of the Central Church until 1883, in which year he was made Professor of Theology at the Andover Seminary, in which chair he has continued up to the present time. For the last two years he has been university preacher at Harvard. Prof. Harris is married and has one son. His home is at Andover.

Long-Buried Bones Discovered.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 5.—Dr. Conrad of this place has in his possession a number of bones which were unearthed last week in Hehrhof's clay pits. The exact nature of the animal to which the bones belonged has not yet been fully determined, but Dr. Conrad thinks they are those of some early branch of the canine family. The bones were found thirty-six feet beneath the surface. The clay beds were formed many centuries ago by freshets.

Fatal Header from a Bicycle.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Charles De Hart of Irvington took a header from his bicycle while riding through Prince Street, this city, this evening. His skull was fractured and he died within a few minutes. The body was taken to Hollis's morgue.

FLANDRAU & CO.
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
372, 374, 376 Broome St,
4th Ave. Electrics Pass Door.
Broadway and 3d Ave. Cable to Broome St.
2d, 3d, and 6th Ave. L. to Grand St.

We show on our floors this Spring the most comprehensive stock of Pleasure Vehicles ever produced, suitable for every requirement for town and country, and while of the highest grade of manufacture, the prices will be found the lowest for quality. The critical inspection of intending purchasers is confidently invited.

Second Hand Stock of All Styles.

FIREPROOFINE
USE IT IN THE WASH

"Fireproofine" does not injure the most delicate fabric Has no odor. Is stainless. No one can tell the difference in appearance after curtains, draperies, or any fabrics have been treated with "Fireproofine." It prevents scorching in ironing. See that your children's clothes are treated with "Fireproofine," and the annual dangers, suffering, and loss from accidents with fireworks and firecrackers on the 4th of July will be prevented. Price, 35 cents. Only a small amount is necessary. For sale by Wanamaker, Macy, Siegel-Cooper Co., O'Neill, Adams, Ehrich, Bloomingdale, and all representative dealers. **Test it Free.** Sign your name and address on the lines below, cut this advertisement out, send it to us, and we will simply dip it in "FIREPROOFINE;" we will return it to you promptly.

If you can then ignite the paper, or set it on fire, we hereby agree to pay you $50,000 on demand. You cannot distinguish the difference after "Fireproofine" has been used. For sale by all representative dealers.

Name.....
Address.....
Sign in ink or pencil.

FABRIC FIREPROOFINE CO., 26 E. 23d St

Reputation and Merit are sterling qualities.
VICHY CELESTINS has both.

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities that merit the indorsement of the many physicians who have testified to its sterling value.

For DYSPEPSIA and STOMACH DERANGEMENT Vichy is Indispensable.
So-Called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY.

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We can satisfy you. What you want is perfection in fit. We use only the very best hair, no other, and as for the fit, we construct a Wig to fit so closely to the head that detection is impossible; workmanship unexcelled. New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

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LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.
54 West 14th St., next door to Macy's, N. Y.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, Philadelphia. Makers of Hires Condensed Milk.

Frank Russak to Marry Marie Barna.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Marie Barna, the prima donna, to Mr. Frank Russak of this city.

Miss Barna is the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard of San Francisco, Cal., and the granddaughter of Timothy Frederick Barnard of Monroe County, N. Y., for many years Justice of the Supreme Court. A Californian by birth, she was graduated from Mills College in that State under the name of Marie Barna. She has achieved much success in concert and as prima donna soprano in grand opera. She has appeared with the Damrosch Opera Company in America, and was under a three years' engagement with Sir Augustus Harris to appear in leading rôles at Covent Garden, London, but on account of the death of Sir Augustus this engagement remained unfilled. She recently concluded a highly successful season in the leading rôles of Wagner opera at the Royal Opera, Coburg, Germany, and was to appear at several other German cities, but with her marriage, in the course of a few weeks, she will retire from the stage. Mr. Russak is of the firm of Russak Brothers, bankers and brokers, and is himself an accomplished amateur musician.

Stole a Church Foundation.

BAITING HOLLOW, L. I., June 5.—The foundation of a church was stolen here last week. The stolen property was the sole support of the Swedenborgian Church, which was founded here some fifty years ago. The little church was situated upon the farm of the late Abel Corwin, who set apart a plot of ground for the purpose. The farm is now owned by A. M. Warner. The church stood unused for a number of years, and recently the ladies of the Congregational Society decided to move it to the rear of the Congregational Church, for use as a society room. There was a protest that no one had a legal right to sell the church property. The building was sold, however, and removed to its new site. Volunteers called later for the church foundation, to find that it had disappeared during the night. The crying question in the village now is, "Who stole the foundation of the church?"

An Exploring Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—The Guggenheim Exploration Company, with a capital of $6,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is to explore for mines. The incorporators are: Morris Guggenheim and Isaac Guggenheim, New York; and Edward P. Matthews, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MASONS TO MEET HERE TO-DAY.

Annual Assembly of the Grand Lodge to Open This Afternoon.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the annual assembly of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New York will open in the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. This assembly will bring together 745 delegates from as many lodges throughout the State, and with the addition of officers and permanent delegates, the number of Masons attending the assembly will be brought up to about 900. To-day's session will close in the afternoon, and the assembly will last through Wednesday and Thursday, the sessions beginning at 9 A. M.

William A. Sutherland of Rochester, the retiring Grand Master, will preside at the opening of the assembly. In accordance with the usual custom, the present Deputy Grand Master, Wright D. Pownall of this city, will be elected Grand Master for the ensuing year. The main contest for office will be that centring about the election of a new Deputy Grand Master, to succeed Mr. Pownall. The present outlook is that Charles W. Mead of Albany, now a Commissioner of Appeals, will be the successful candidate for that honor.

The new officers will be installed on Thursday afternoon. The Grand Secretary, Edward M. L. Ehlers, and the Grand Treasurer, George M. White, will be re-elected. The office of Grand Marshal, now filled by Register Isaac Fromme, is an appointive one.

KIPLINGS SEEK THE SEASHORE.

Will Spend Ten Days at Cold Spring Harbor, Then Sail for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, with their two children and servants, left Morristown yesterday, where they had been the guests of Mrs. Julia Catlin, and went to Cold Spring Harbor, where they are to be the guests of Mr. De Forest.

Mr. Kipling gained strength and flesh rapidly at Morristown, and is now in good condition. His physicians advised him to spend about ten days near the sea air before sailing for England, on June 14.

TO ABANDON INFANT BAPTISM.

Proposition Under Discussion by Chicago Congregationalists.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Congregational Church here is greatly interested in the proposition to abandon infant baptism as a church ceremony. The proposition comes from the Rev. Dr. Howard S. Bliss, formerly Dr. Lyman Abbott's assistant, and a son-in-law of G. W. Blatchford of this city.

Dr. Gunsaulus said to-day: "Infant baptism is only a service of dedication, anyhow, therefore, its abandonment cannot mean a great revolution. The object of the Church is simply to body forth in some beautiful form the idea that a child, who has earthly parents, is given back to God by these earthly parents, and that the child's life is to be the life of a child of the Infinite One."

Dr. Fifield said: "It is true there has been more or less discussion in the Church regarding a service or dedication in place of formal baptism of children, yet as a denomination we have favored infant baptism. Baptism is not a saving ordinance, and in the case of children it is now largely a service of dedication."

Dr. Hugh M. Scott, who holds the Chair of History at the Chicago Theological Seminary, said the proposed change hardly met with his approval. "I do not favor doing away with infant baptism," he said. "It is a usage that has been in the Church from its earliest days, and most Christians hold that it comes from the time of the Apostles."

James Turney a Second Lieutenant.

At a meeting of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, last evening, James Turney was elected Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Turney joined the company as a private on Nov. 18, 1877. On Nov. 6, 1881, he was chosen a Corporal; on Jan. 4, 1884, was elected a Sergeant, and on Dec. 1, 1888, was chosen as First Sergeant.

An Advocate of Christian Science.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Herman S. Hering, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering in Johns Hopkins University, has resigned to devote himself to the cause of Christian Science.

CHOOSING A NEW BISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton of Chicago a Leading Candidate.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A strong probability exists that Chicago will furnish another Bishop to the Protestant Episcopal Church at the Diocesan Convention to be held to-morrow at Indianapolis, Ind. A Bishop is to be chosen for the Diocese of Indiana, which includes the southern half of the State, and, if local churchmen are to be credited, the choice is likely to fall on the Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton of the City Mission of Chicago and secretary to Bishop MacLaren of this diocese.

The three leading names to be presented are said to be those of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton of Chicago, the Rev. G. A. Carstensen of St. Paul's Church, Indianapolis, and the Rev. J. J. Faude of Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis. Dr. Rushton is an Englishman and was ordained in New Brunswick. He has worked here since 1883. He left his last church to become secretary for Bishop MacLaren and to be City Missionary.

To Raise Farm Implement Prices.

CHICAGO, June 5.—At a meeting of manufacturers of plows, harrows, seeders, and kindred implements, held to-day, it was decided to make a general increase in prices. Committees were appointed to prepare a new schedule. These committees will report to a meeting of the Northwestern Plow Association to be called this Fall. It is thought that a general increase of from 15 to 25 per cent. will be made.

Railroad Official Kills Himself.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—L. G. Hastings, Assistant Treasurer of the Rock Island Railway, with headquarters in Topeka, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself twice through the head. Continued ill-health is said to have caused the suicide.

Policeman Saved Drowning Woman.

Miss Olive M. Gray, who described herself as a burlesque actress and declined to give her address, was saved from drowning at Coney Island yesterday by Policeman Shea. Miss Gray was bathing at the foot of Tilyou's Walk, and went out beyond her depth.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.'s Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The Court of Common Pleas to-day granted the application of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. for permission to examine in Jersey City the representatives of the National Storage Company in the firm's suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for alleged discrimination in freight charges. The action is brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the railroad company $162,000 for discrimination in freight charges on shipments of crude oil. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. claim that the Standard Oil Company of New York received rebates on its shipments via the Pennsylvania Railroad Company through the National Storage Company of New Jersey, its agent.

Connecticut Electric Deal.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 5.—The Central Railroad and Electric Company's property in this city, which includes the electric light plant and trolley line, was sold this afternoon to R. A. C. Smith of New York, who, it is understood, will turn the property over to the Connecticut Lighting and Power Company. The capital stock of the local company is $1,250,000. The Connecticut Lighting and Power Company has just come into control of a large number of electrical properties in Connecticut, and, it is alleged, intends to form a combination of the trolley roads in the State.

New D., L. and W. Official.

Edward B. Loomis succeeds William H Storns, who since 1864 has been manager of the coal and real estate departments of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Mr. Loomis began railroad life in 1883 as secretary to the attorney for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. He was recently Division Superintendent of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad.

Cleveland-Indianapolis Electric Line.

FINDLAY, Ohio, June 5.—Work on an electric road which will extend from Cleveland to Indianapolis has begun at this point. Sixty-five pound rails are to be used and the road will be equipped so that a schedule of fifty miles an hour can be made.

MOSS ON MAZET INQUIRY

Says Tammany Combination Has Been Formed to Thwart It.

WILL GO TO THE END, HOWEVER

Counsel Has a "New Line of Inquiry" for Capt. Price When He Takes the Stand To-day.

Frank Moss of counsel to the Mazet investigating committee said yesterday a Tammany combination had been recently formed to make war upon him and the committee and to hamper its work in every way possible. Mr. Moss said he had received knowledge of the movement against the investigation from a member of Tammany Hall well up in its counsels.

"Shortly after the grant of additional power by the Legislature," said he, "I received information from an inside Tammany source that an organized effort would be made to interfere with the taking of evidence by the committee, which would show itself at some favorable point and might include some surprising newspaper attacks. The events of the last few days would seem to show the correctness of the warning, but we are perfectly able to hold our own, and intend to keep right on with our work, regardless of all attacks and opposition, no matter how powerful it may become.

"It is quite plain that the progress of events has shown us Tammany's feeling. That organization at first laughed at the committee, saying that it would last only a few days, and would then be called off. It would not, Tammany men said, seriously attempt to investigate abuses in municipal government. But their minds have been disabused by the action of the committee in showing a persistent intention to go to the bottom of abuses. The fact is patent, however, that all the threats or attacks they may make will be futile. Consequently Tammany is reduced to a state bordering on desperation.

"This investigation will, of course, go to the bitter end. We are not going to be diverted from our purpose by any bugaboo they can bring forth. Such talk is absurd. The work will not stop until it is finished. I want to say that we have plenty of money to go on with. Even if the $50,000 gives out, we have had promises of financial aid from private sources, which will give us ample funds to do all that we have set out to do. These offers have been made both to Mr. Mazet and to myself.

"We have reached the point in this investigation where the public is taking one side or the other. Recent events have made a clean division of popular opinion, and we are beginning to see just how and where the people stand. I believe that in the next few days this division of the public will be even more clearly defined than it is now.

"Dr. Parkhurst took the position that there was no call for this investigation, because there was no popular call for it. Popular call grows out of just such conflicts as the present.

"I did not expect to accomplish any good without arousing opposition. The deeper the knife sinks the more determined the opposition. You may gauge the effect of the investigation by the outcry and the agitation among those who are being hurt by it."

The committee will resume its session at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the room of the Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. Moss, Mr. Mazet, and Mr. Clarke conferred yesterday on the line of investigation to be followed to-day. The Tax Department will receive further attention, but Mr. Moss would not say whether he will touch this department to-day or not.

Many witnesses have been summoned to appear to-day, among them Police Captain Price. It is not Mr. Moss's intention to renew the line of questioning tending to make the Tenderloin's commander prove the charges he brought against the committee's counsel last week. Mr. Moss talked yesterday of beginning a "new line of inquiry," but would not state what it is.

Mr. Moss has caused to be issued a warrant for a witness summoned some time ago who refused to obey the subpoena. This is the only warrant that has been issued for any witness who has defied the committee.

Poolrooms Doing Business.

Those in New York who were forced to go to the Gravesend track last week to do their betting found that the order which closed the poolrooms last week was not so strictly adhered to yesterday. Any of the poolroom army recognized as a good bettor —one who would not wager less than $10 at a play—had little trouble in placing a bet in town. Most of the rooms below Houston Street were closed, but a curbstone bookmaker was usually in the neighborhood. Above Houston Street, and especially between Twenty-third and Seventy-second Streets, on the east and west sides, there was not much trouble about placing a bet.

DISCUSS AMERICAN FICTION.

Brooklyn Methodist Preachers Hold Widely Different Views.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn and Long Island preachers, in Association Hall, there was a discussion on the subject of American fiction. It was started by Dr. C. N. Blakeman's paper on "A Century of American Fiction," and Dr. Blakeman seemed inclined to side with the Rev. Dr. Hillis of Plymouth Church rather than with the Rev. Dr. Cuyler on the subject of the religious uses of fiction.

Dr. Christopher S. Williams held that neither of the Hawthornes was worthy of his ancestry. "The fact that a man is a novelist," he said, "does not relieve him from the eternal obligation of the law of righteousness. We have vileness enough without having it held up to our noses by the sons of genius. I have no respect for the genius which drags down the human race."

Dr. Charles S. Wing differed with Dr. Williams on the Hawthorne question. "I think Nathaniel Hawthorne," he said, "one of the glorious scholars of New England, and I think 'The Scarlet Letter' the greatest work of fiction in this or any other century." Dr. Charles L. Goodell agreed with Dr. Williams.

High Hats a Nuisance in Church.

The Rev. T. C. Mayham, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday evening requested that all women wearing high hats would remove them. He said there were so many high hats that those sitting in the rear pews could get only an occasional view of the pastor. In his opinion, a sermon heard without seeing the preacher lost half its effect. He said it was the custom for women wearing high hats to remove them in theatres, and he thought they should also remove them in churches. He would not ask them to remove their hats then, they having had no notice, but he hoped they would come prepared to do so next Sunday at both morning and evening service.

Held for Violating Shipping Law.

The first shipping master arrested for violation of the law for the protection of seamen against sailors' boarding house keepers, which prohibits the payment of wages to seamen, or to any other persons in their behalf, in advance of the time when such wages have been actually earned, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. The prisoner was John Nelke and the complainant Martin H. Tell. Commissioner Shields put the examination down for to-day.

A Meeting to Preserve the Palisades.

A public meeting, with the object of insuring the preservation of the Palisades and erecting thereon a monument to Admiral Dewey, will be held on Friday evening, June 9, in Froemehen's Hall, at Union Street and New York Avenue, Union Hill, N. J. S. Wood McClave has charge of the meeting. The hall can be reached by the Union Hill cars from the West Shore and Hoboken ferries.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Montgomery has arrived at Rio.

The Monongahela has arrived at Newport News.

The Nashville has arrived at Pensacola.

The Marblehead has arrived at Montevideo.

The Piscataway has arrived at Brooklyn.

The Penacook has arrived at Norfolk.

The Peoria, the Panther, and the Caesar have been ordered out of commission.

A WEYLER AGENT LYNCHED.

Jose Labregat, Assailant of Women and Children, Killed at San Antonio de los Banos.

HAVANA, June 5.—A dispatch from San Antonio de los Banos says that Jose Labregat, a notorious agent of Gen. Weyler, who attacked defenseless women and killed children, arrived there yesterday. His appearance was the signal for a gathering of relatives and friends of those whom he formerly persecuted.

The excitement continued throughout the day and last night. About midnight a crowd surrounded the house where he was and began to threaten him. He attempted to escape, and, on meeting the demonstrators, emptied his revolver, wounding two persons. The crowd closed in and captured him, and he was lynched in the public square.

The anxiety following the excitement caused a commission of Spaniards to come to Havana yesterday to ask the interference of Gen. Brooke. He could not receive them before a late hour of the evening, but he readily offered to send a detachment of American soldiers to the town. The commission, which left San Antonio before the lynching, returned to find Labregat dead.

SANTIAGO PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Newspapers Denounce the Order Issued by Gen. Brooke.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, June 5.—The local press to-day violently denounces the censorship order issued by the Governor General. The Independencia calls it a "horrible crime against a free people." The Porvenir says:

"Cuba has fallen from her position of a dignified Spanish colony and become an abject slave of the intervener."

The censor has not yet been named. The secret police are engaged in tracing the origin of anonymous letters received by the American military authorities. It is believed that these emanate from the inflammatory press.

PAYMENT OF THE CUBANS.

A Colonel of Infantry Appeals to Comrades to Keep Their Arms.

HAVANA, June 5.—Col. Figueroa of the Cuban Infantry in Havana Province, in a letter to the Spanish edition of La Lucha, passionately appeals to the soldiers who were mustered out last week to refuse to give up their arms and accept the American gratuity. He denounces those who act contrary to such advice as "cowards" and "voluntary outcasts." He says:

"The offer made by the United States insults the honor of the army of liberation, which did not desert its posts, even in terrible battle, and is a disgrace to the graves of soldiers who died covered with glory. I do not doubt the sincerity of the American promises; but, if this money is offered as a gift, why do not the Americans buy ploughs and oxen with it, instead of insisting upon the delivery of our arms? Guard, therefore, the flag, which will be mine through life, and be defended by my sabre, which will be unsheathed until the consecration of our independence or the necessity arises for returning a Titanic stroke."

Payments at Guines were rushed to-day until 6 this evening, the total number of Cuban troops paid there being 570.

Col. Randall Not Seriously Hurt.

HAVANA, June 5.—Dr. Norman, who is attending the pay car escort, reports that the accident to Col. Randall is not so serious as was at first feared. The tendon of the left leg was sprained, but not severely, and although Col. Randall is suffering considerable pain, he will not be compelled, Dr. Norman thinks, to return to Havana before he has completed his work.

Gomez Grieved by Ingratitude.

HAVANA, June 5.—Gen. Gomez drives daily, but shows the effects of the recent attack of cold and fever. He says he feels well, but admits that at his time of life such attacks are more serious than in the case of a younger man. He emphasizes also his "political worry" and the "cruel attacks of men to whom, in the past, I showed nothing but favor." Such lack of consideration, he declares, is a source of grief to him, coming from whatever source, and especially when coming from men for whom he fought and bled.

American Burglars in Havana?

HAVANA, June 5.—Many burglaries have been committed recently in hotels, stores, and private houses here and the police believe an organized band of Americans is at work. On Saturday night the house of Mr. Griffith, the Acting British Consul General, was entered and money, jewelry, and clothes were taken.

Puerto Rico Official Depository.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—By direction of the President, the American Colonial Bank of Puerto Rico is designated as the depository of the War Department for the Island of Puerto Rico.

THE TRANSPORT MEADE HERE.

Forced to Return Twice to Ponce on Account of Leaks.

The United States transport Meade, Capt. George Willson, which left Ponce, Puerto Rico, on June 2, arrived yesterday, bringing the Nineteenth United States Infantry, Col. Simon Snyder, commanding, 650 enlisted men, and 50 cabin passengers. The regiment is under orders to go to Camp Meade, Penn., and remain there until June 15, then proceed to San Francisco, and sail thence on June 20 on the transport Pennsylvania for the Philippines.

The Meade started for New York from Ponce on May 15, but about twenty minutes after leaving the anchorage under direction of a pilot she struck what was supposed to be a wreck, causing her to spring a leak, and necessitating her return to Ponce. The next morning divers were employed to examine the ship's bottom. The leaks were stopped, and the Meade sailed again on the 20th, but after proceeding thirty-two miles to sea new leaks developed, and she returned once more to Ponce. Divers were again sent down to examine the ship's bottom, and found several leaks they were unable to locate on their first examination. On May 31 all leaks were temporarily but securely stopped, extra pumps were placed on board, and the Meade sailed June 2. The voyage northward was uneventful. The Meade will probably be docked and surveyed here for repairs.

Disposition of Captured Artillery.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The War Department has solved the question as to the disposition of the artillery captured from Spain in Cuba and Puerto Rico, by turning the whole matter over to the Governors of the States. The law under which the guns can be distributed provides that they may go only to the soldiers' monument associations, Grand Army posts, and municipal corporations. One gun will be allotted to each State and the Governor is asked to decide what disposition shall be made of the gun for his State.

Spanish Gunboats to be Repaired.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Board of Construction of the Navy has approved the report of the boards of survey upon the Spanish gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado now at Portsmouth, N. H., and they will be repaired at a cost of $18,000 each. The board also finally approved the plans for the six new cruisers of the Denver class, and the Construction Bureau will proceed to publish the advertisement as soon as possible.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Electric Plant.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department has completed plans for a large electric power plant for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It comprises all the best developments of electrical engineering, and it is estimated that it will save to the Government the cost of its installation in the course of a year's service. The plant will cost about $100,000.

Brig. Gen. Charles King Discharged.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Charles King, who has just arrived at San Francisco from service in the Philippines, has been honorably discharged from the volunteer army, to take effect Aug. 2.

Signal Corps Sergeant Killed in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Gen. Brooke reports the accidental death by falling from a telegraph pole at Matanzas of Sergt. Hugo Behune, Signal Corps.

F. R. SHERWIN A BANKRUPT

Promoter's Known Liabilities $164,414 and Assets None.

SENATOR ELKINS A CREDITOR

Petitioner Once Tried to Compete with A. T. Stewart—His Trouble with the State Authorities.

Frank R. Sherwin, promoter, of 40 Exchange Place, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $164,414 and no assets. There are many other claims against him, the amounts of which are unknown, for services, money loaned, merchandise, &c. Many of the claims are barred by the statute of limitations, but are put in as a matter of form.

Among the creditors are United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins for $14,074 for services as attorney and for money expended; Edward M. Knox of this city, $18,519 for money loaned in 1881, on which judgment was entered on March 8, 1892; Lawson, Crane & Douglas, $11,994, on an assigned claim for money loaned by E. M. Knox; James F. Benedict, Denver, $7,500; Theodore W. Herr, Denver, $8,262; Ralph L. Spencer, Vinemont, Ala., $10,000; estate of Joseph Robinson, Oxford, Me., $15,000; Joseph B. Hardon, Boston, $7,500; A. F. Smith, Lynn, $5,000; H. S. Greenleaf, Rochester, $2,000; H. S. Osgood, Portland, Me., $2,500; W. H. Reynolds, $9,000; James B. Brewster & Co., $3,395 for carriages, and Hoffman House Company, $1,500 for board in 1893.

Mr. Sherwin first went into business at Northampton, Mass., when he was twenty-one years of age. In 1862 he sold out and came to this city. He soon went to Milwaukee, where he remained until 1866, and then returned to New York. He then started the Maison Dorée dry goods store on Fourteenth Street, announcing his intention of becoming the principal competitor of A. T. Stewart. Within a few weeks his stock was seized by a Deputy Sheriff upon a number of writs of attachment and replevin, and the next day it was known that the firm of Sherwin & Co. had collapsed, with liabilities of $500,000 and practically no assets. He then entered the banking business.

Mr. Sherwin was arrested on Oct. 18, 1873, on a charge of complicity in the defalcation of Charles H. Phelps, the cashier under State Treasurer Thomas Raines. It was ascertained that Phelps and his accomplices had robbed the State of $301,771.89. Attorney General Barlow declared that Phelps had wrongfully deposited $151,000 with the banking firm of F. R. Sherwin & Co. The State failed to make out a clear case against Mr. Sherwin, and the prosecution fell through. He at once went to New Mexico and started a stock ranch.

In the Fall of 1881 Mr. Sherwin was again arrested, because of the finding of new evidence, and in the absence of other implicated parties was placed under bonds to appear when needed. He returned to his ranch, and later his sureties concluded to withdraw from the bond.

He was arrested in Chicago Sept. 26, 1883, by detectives on six indictments for contempt of court, found by the Albany Grand Jury, and brought back to this State. On Oct. 24 he was found guilty, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of criminal contempt of court in failing to obey a subpoena calling upon him to testify in the Phelps trial in 1873, but sentence was suspended.

On Oct. 15, while staying at the Kenmore Hotel, in Albany, in charge of a special officer, he was served with another order of arrest in a suit brought by the Maxwell Land Grant Company of New Mexico for the conversion of $91,000 in securities. An order discontinuing this suit was issued two days later by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sherwin was later sentenced on the contempt conviction to imprisonment for two years in the Albany County Penitentiary and the payment of a one-thousand-dollar fine. This sentence was approved by the General Term, sitting at Albany, on Nov. 29, 1884. He appealed from this judgment on a writ of error, and on Nov. 24, 1885, the Court of Appeals reversed the sentence and quashed the indictments, on the ground that they were defective and imputed to Sherwin no criminal offense.

In August, 1883, Mr. Sherwin eloped with and married in Baltimore the daughter of ex-Gov. Gilpin of Colorado, against the wishes of her father.

RARE OPERATION AT BELLEVUE.

Portions of a Child's Skull Removed to Cure It of Idiocy.

The surgical operation for the relief of migrocephalus, or premature ossification or hardening of the bones and sutures of the skull, was performed in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. The operation is a rare one, and is very hazardous.

The patient is Leo Freeburn, two and a half years old, of 416 West Fifty-third Street, who was admitted to the hospital on May 13. The child's skull hardened at the age of one year, and his brain has since been unable to grow, with the natural result of idiocy. Rather than have the boy remain idiotic through life, his parents consented to have sections of the skull removed, so that it might expand.

Dr. Woolsey, one of the visiting surgeons, assisted by Dr. Frank L. Christian, performed the operation. A lengthwise incision of six inches was cut in the dome of the skull, and then on either side triangular pieces of the bone about two and a half inches in each dimension were taken out. These triangular spaces were then fitted with sterilized celluloid plates.

The skull will now have a chance to expand normally, and if this operation is successful another is necessary in a year or two it will be undertaken. The patient came out of the operation in splendid condition. The surgeons say there is little doubt of the boy's ultimate recovery and that he will grow up sound in mind and body.

Appraiser's Charges Unfounded.

After an investigation extending over a period of several weeks, Deputy Collector Phelps of the Law Division of the Custom House, yesterday rendered his decision in the charges made against W. J. Buttfield, a tea importer of this city, by Assistant Appraiser Worden and Tea Examiner McGay. The charges of irregularities have been found baseless. It developed in the course of the investigation that certain outside interests had tried to influence the customs authorities against the importer because he had stored his teas in Brooklyn warehouses. It is said an investigation into the official conduct of Worden and McGay will be ordered.

Congregational Mission Bequests.

NEWPORT, June 5.—The will of Eliza De Wolf Thayer, widow of the Rev. Thatcher Thayer, filed here to-day, leaves bequests of $5,000 each to the Congregational American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Woman's Board of Missions, Boston; American Missionary Association, Congregational, New York, and the American Home Missionary Society, New York. After some private bequests, the residue of the estate is to be divided into four parts for the United Congregational Church, Newport; the Ministerial Fund of the Conference of Congregational Churches of Rhode Island, the American Home Missionary Society, New York, for Western Missions, and the American Board, Boston. A number of bequests left by Mr. Thayer also will now become available, as Mrs. Thayer did not dispose of any part of the estate

New York Farmer Accidentally Killed

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 5.—Royal Kellar, a well-to-do farmer at Brierhill, was accidentally shot by Ralph Flynn, his hired man, yesterday. A flock of crows settled down in one of Kellar's fields, and he and Flynn took shotguns and attempted to creep upon them. Kellar was about ten feet in advance of Flynn, when the latter's gun in being dragged along the ground struck a stone and went off. The charge of No 2 shot landed in Kellar's leg above the knee, and he died four hours later from loss of blood. Flynn has given himself up to the authorities.

Six People Dynamiters' Victims.

WILKESBARRE, June 5.—The store and residence of Joseph Schenck, at Edwardsville, was destroyed by dynamite to-day, and Schenck, his wife, and four children were slightly injured. The entire side wall of the building was blown out, and the force of the explosion shattered the windows of several adjoining houses. The explosion was evidently the result of a purpose to kill the entire family. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Wm. Vogel & Son

Serge Suit Sensation.

Our woolen buyer made a sensational purchase the other day on a lot of fine, pure worsted fast color blue Serges. He got the quantity (it was immense) at a rate which enabled us to make up and offer

Men's Stylish Serge Suits at the remarkable price $9.75.

Think well on the price! It is not a cheap price on cheap Suits—the market is glutted with such—but a phenomenal price on a high grade Serge Suit—such a Suit as will make its wearer always remember pleasantly the store which made the price only

$9.75

Every size of the above is here. The thin—the stout—the short—the tall—all sorts and conditions of men can be fitted to the greatest Serge Suit of the season. It would be foolish to buy a Serge Suit without seeing these at $9.75.

Broadway and Houston St.

CHINESE TAKE TO THE WATER.

Celestial Sunday School Pupils Enjoy Themselves in American Style—Lots of Fun and No Accidents.

The Chinese population of New York and its vicinity took to the water yesterday. It was the day of the annual excursion of the Sunday schools of New York, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Yonkers, and other near-by towns, and the steamer Grand Republic took a large number of Chinamen, pretty little Chinese babies, and one or two pretty little Chinese women, with a large number of other people, guests of the day, to Locust Grove, L. I.

A Chinese excursion is chiefly different from other excursions in that it is more musical. That is saying a great deal, and hasn't the slightest reference to the Seventy-first Regiment Band, which provided the instrumental music yesterday and gave a general air of distinction to the affair.

There were dense perspiring crowds around the pianos at the ends of the grand saloon all day, while from the bow of the boat outside came the strains of "In the Sweet By and By," and a large crowd gathered around the band in the stern, sang vigorously "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town," or, when the band was resting, amused itself by singing ununderstandable words from pages of mysterious hieroglyphics printed for the occasion.

There was a service for those who cared for it on shore at 2:30 o'clock. The other excursionists gathered daisies, threw rings for canes, tried shooting and the merry-go-round, and also ate such an elaborate luncheon in the grove that when the boat left the wharf, at 5:30, the ground beneath the trees was white with the papers that had contained it.

The excursion was without an event outside the losing of a few hats. Not a Chinese or American baby cried once. The banners, with their Chinese dragons, blew gally in the wind. The Chinese merchants did some business, and the American caterer pursued the excursionists with the ever present waiter.

The officers of the day were Mr. Kwai F. Pang, the Rev. Hule Kin, Mr. D. W. Dott, Mr. Charles Lyein, and Mr. Chin Gin. Mr. Chan Kew and Mr. Ah Look were two of the distinguished guests.

DOVER (N. H.) BANKS CLOSED.

Treasurer Harry Hough Charged with a Shortage of $3,500.

DOVER, N. H., June 5.—The Cocheco Savings Bank of this city was enjoined to-day from paying out or receiving money, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Harry Hough, the Treasurer, who is charged with a shortage of $3,500. The Cocheco National Bank also closed its doors to-day, and National Bank Examiner Carroll is expected to take charge of the National bank at once. Hough, besides being Treasurer of the savings institution, was paying teller of the National bank.

The closing of the banks caused considerable excitement in the city, and the depositors learned to-day, after the notices were posted, that State Bank Commissioners Hatch, Baker, and Cummings made an examination of the books of the savings bank last Saturday, and, finding that the accounts were not straight, applied for the warrant for the arrest of Treasurer Hough. The Treasurer could not be found here to-day, and it was learned, after investigation, that he left Dover yesterday morning. His friends believe that he will return.

The suspension of the two banks leaves this city with no financial institution, except the Strafford National and Strafford Savings Banks, the Dover National Bank and Dover Savings Bank having collapsed several years ago, following the discovery of a heavy shortage in the accounts of Cashier Isaac Abbott, who afterward committed suicide. The capital of the Cocheco National Bank is $150,000. James E. Lothrop is President, and the Directors are as follows: A. P. Pinkham, Amos W. Downing of Haverhill, Ralph Hough, Timothy Snell, and J. E. Lothrop. Director Hough is the father of the missing man.

RESULT OF A SECRET MARRIAGE.

Divorce Suit Follows Husband's Refusal to Make It Public.

Two years ago Mrs. Anna H. Shannon, widow of a well-known contractor of Jersey City, announced that she had been privately married to Dr. Richard W. C. English on Feb. 5, 1896, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, New York. At the same time Mrs. Shannon-English announced that she would retain the name of Shannon and that at the end of the two years prescribed by law she would bring suit for divorce on the ground of desertion.

Mrs. Shannon said she was forced to take this course because Dr. English declined to have the marriage made public lest he should imperil his chances of inheriting the fortune of his uncle, John M. Jones of 75 Sip Avenue, with whom Dr. English has since been living.

Dr. English at the time declined to discuss Mrs. Shannon's statements, but it was learned that the marriage was opposed by both families on account of religious differences, Dr. English being a Protestant and Mrs. Shannon a Catholic. Both families are wealthy.

Mrs. Shannon filed a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion in the Chancery Court at Trenton some time ago, and Dr. English having failed to file an answer within thirty days, Mrs. Shannon's counsel, Allan L. McDermott, will now ask Chancellor McGill to refer the matter to a Master to take testimony.

Standard Time in the "Colonies."

WASHINGTON, June 5.—By order of the War Department, standard time is established in the territory under government by the military forces of the United States, and the Acting Secretary of War has directed that all departments under such military government shall observe the time furnished by the United States Signal Service as standard time. This order applies for Cuba, seventy-fifth meridian (west longitude) time; for Puerto Rico, sixtieth meridian (west longitude) time, for the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, one hundred and twentieth meridian (east longitude) time.

G. A. R. Commander a Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—James A. Price, Commander of Reynolds Post, No. 71, G. A. R., committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. He was fifty-four years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Price had been in ill-health for some time, and it is believed that he killed himself while temporarily insane from sickness and heat. In 1862 he was wounded in the arm, and the wound never thoroughly healed, causing him great agony at times. Mr. Price served three months at the outbreak of the civil war, and afterward enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which command he fought with bravery and distinction.

PURE FOOD LAW VIOLATIONS.

State Board of Health Making an Investigation with a View to Prosecuting Offenders.

ALBANY, June 5.—Violators of the pure food laws of the State are under investigation by the State Board of Health, which has inaugurated a crusade against adulterated food products. Its agents are now at work throughout the State collecting samples for the purpose of bringing the guilty persons to justice.

Particular attention is directed to flour, sugar, tea, coffee, and to other similar articles of consumption, and to fruit products, including extracts used in flavoring soda water. Some $4,000 is at the board's disposal to carry on this line of investigation, and already fifty samples have been submitted to Dr. Willis G. Tucker, the chemist of the board, for an official analysis. These samples have been secured by purchase so as not to arouse the suspicions of the dealers.

This movement is in line with the desires of Gov. Roosevelt. A bill was introduced in the regular session of the Legislature by Senator Ambler, providing for the appointment of a corps of chemists to serve under the State Agricultural Department for the purpose of investigating the food products sold in this State and to make a report to the next Legislature. This bill failed of passage because Gov. Roosevelt said that he believed that this work should be done by the State Board of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK.

Twenty-seven Cows Killed Yesterday in Chicago Had Consumption.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Gov. Tanner, at the stock yards to-day, witnessed the slaughtering of twenty-seven cows in a test conducted by the State Board of Health and the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners. Twenty-five were found to be in an advanced stage of consumption and the other two had well-developed cases. This herd came from a dairy farm in Sangamon County that supplies the Governor's household with milk, and he expressed himself very forcibly on the subject.

"That test demonstrates," said he, "the danger that constantly confronts the public and proves that the Live Stock Commissioners should be invested with power to examine every herd in this State, whether private or not. Dr. Lovejoy tells me that this herd is the worst that has been met yet. Why, they were simply rotten with disease, which must certainly spread the germs of tuberculosis."

THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

Borax as a Preservative for Meats and Butter.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Pure Food Investigation was resumed here to-day, Senator Mason alone being present. From the testimony it developed that borax was employed in preserving meats and butter. The packers said that borax was not injurious to health, and Dr. Frank Billings of Rush Medical College declared that only certain individuals might be hurt by it.

Robert T. Lunham of the Lunham Packing Company declared that a law prohibiting the use of borax would bring the business of exporting meat almost to a standstill.

"I do not believe that meat absorbs the borax," said the witness. "I eat it, and so do customers of my firm, without evil results."

Makers of oleomargarine will be called upon to defend their product early this week.

A MESSAGE FROM ANDREE?

Reported a Cork Case Containing a Note Has Been Found.

CHRISTIANIA, June 5.—According to a dispatch from Mandal, the most southern town of Norway, two boys, on May 14 last, found on the north coast of Iceland a small cork case containing a slip of paper dated July 11, 1897, signed "Andrée, Strindberg, and Franckel," and bearing the words: "All well. Thrown out about longitude 81, latitude unknown."

Prof. Andrée's brother thinks the case was probably one of the letter buoys with which the Andrée expedition was provided.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Consolidation with the Hebrew Free School Ratified.

A meeting of the members of the Educational Alliance and the Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York was held last night in the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El to ratify the agreement for the consolidation of the two institutions as provided for by a recent act of the Legislature.

The name of the Educational Alliance is to be retained and the new corporation is authorized to hold real estate to the amount of $3,000,000. The officers of the Educational Alliance are to remain in office. The following new Board of Directors was elected:

Benjamin Altman, Henry Morgenthau, Isidor Straus, William Salomon, Benjamin Tuska, Marcus M. Marks, Louis Stern, Felix M. Warburg, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Sidney Blumenthal, Morris W. Benjamin, Samuel Greenbaum, Lee Kohns, Henry M. Leipziger, Frederick Spiegelberg, Albert Friedlander, Albert F. Hochstadter, Louis Marshall, William C. Popper, Julia Richman, Leonard Lewisohn, Samuel B. Hamburger, Daniel P. Hays, Ferdinand Kuhn, and Eugene H. Paul.

"PANTS" CHANGE BOY'S NATURE.

Because he was not allowed to wear "pants," Patrick J. Quigley, eight years old, made a lot of trouble for St. Malachy's Home, Brooklyn, and finished his riotous career in the Adams Street Police Court. Patrick went to St. Malachy's about a year ago, his mother being unable to care for him. The sisters insisted on making Patrick wear dresses. He made all sorts of violent protests, and when his wishes were disregarded he ran away. He was recaptured and ran away again, with the same result. The third time he had better luck.

This time he fell into the hands of a policeman, who said to him: "What's your name, little girl?"

"Girl yerself," was the indignant rejoinder. "My name's Pat."

The policeman took him to the Children's Society rooms, where he made a stand for knickerbockers. When he got them he at once became as tractable as a lamb. The Children's Society people found him to be a little snub-nosed angel as long as he was allowed to wear trousers. Yesterday he was brought before Magistrate Brenner, who asked him why he was such a bad boy.

"Cuz they made me wear dresses," replied Patrick. "I'm old enough to wear pants. If they let me wear pants I'll be good, but if you send me back there and they put these girl clothes on me I'll run away again. Why, some o' them kids called me Gertie, and I had to paste 'em to make 'em stop. How'd you like to be called Gertie, Judge?"

"I shouldn't like it, Paddy," said Magistrate Brenner, sympathetically. "How would you like to go to St. John's Home?"

"Can I wear pants there?" asked Paddy, wistfully.

"You can wear pants clear down to your heels if you like," replied the Magistrate, and Paddy favored him with such an angelic smile that he was fairly dazzled. He was sent to St. John's Home accordingly.

Formation of New York Corporations.

ALBANY, June 5.—Recently Messrs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales, New York City, desiring to incorporate under the firm name of The Schoverling-Daly-Gales Company, to manufacture hunting and fishing outfits, with a capital of $150,000, filed a certificate to that effect with the Secretary of State. The latter, however, refused to accept or file the certificate on the ground that the lists of incorporators and Directors showed only one resident from this State, whereas the law called for two. The company today secured a Supreme Court order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling the Secretary of State to accept and file the certificate. The order is returnable before a Special Term to be held in Brooklyn on Friday of this week.

South Carolina Dispensary Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—The Superior Court has reversed the decision of the lower court in an important case affecting the dispensary law. The decision affirms the right of a citizen to drive over into North Carolina or across the bridge to Augusta, Ga., or send his team over with an agent, buy whisky for his own use, and return with it.

Shot from Ambush Near Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 5.—Sherman M. Reese, Assistant Superintendent of the Ducktown Sulphur and Copper Works, was shot from ambush and killed by unknown parties to-day near Isabella, Polk County. The affair has created a great sensation. Bloodhounds have been sent from this city and were out on the trail to-night.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Notice: Refer to Sunday's advertisement. Nearly all the goods are still to be had. Prominent among the stocks that hold unbroken assortments are the Bargain Embroideries.

14c. for 40c. Cottons.

Selling imported Zephyr Ginghams and Madras Cloths at 14c. that are worth 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. is not yet history. We announced them in the Sunday papers. The response was worthy of the offering. However, the quantity was too great to be exhausted in a single day. Fifteen thousand yards constitute a goodly bulk. You'll find them on sale again to-day—the rarest, best, most exceptional bargains known to current retailing. The choicest patterns and richest colorings that the present season has evolved. Secure your share.

Muslin Underwear Sale.

This is its third week. Mountains of garments and remarkably low prices sustain the early enthusiasm. The crowds yesterday were continuous and spirited. We are afraid to say that buying has reached its zenith, because we expect a rush and surge to-day. We have completely annihilated every former record of bargain giving; the public has totally eclipsed every previous demonstration of appreciation—and the sale proceeds with justifiable fervor.

$4.88 for Women's $10.00 and $12.00 Imported Pique and Linen Skirts,

made in the newest styles, some are simply and others are elaborately trimmed. Insertings, braids and straps appear in the decorative features. We show these skirts in black, white, navy, royal and red. They are worth $10.00 and $12.00; your choice at $4.88.

Hot Weather Goods.

Comments concerning the weather are almost as oppressive as the temperature. You'd rather hear about the things that exhilarate, refresh and provide comfort. For instance:

Peerless "Iceland" Ice Cream Freezer. The mere name implies all the joys it can bestow. If interested, go to the sixth floor where the possibilities of this Freezer are being explained. It's power is quick and perfect.

Two-quart size, at	$1.16
Three-quart size, at	$1.59
Four-quart size, at	$1.94
Six-quart size, at	$2.46

"North Star" Refrigerators. They are cork lined and the air that circulates through them is always dry. They consume ice laborously, slowly, lazily.

HEIGHT.	WIDTH.	DEPTH.	PRICE.
39 inches	24 inches	16 inches	$6.89
43 inches	27 inches	17 inches	$8.49
49 inches	36 inches	22 inches	$14.46

Other sizes at prices correspondingly low.

Water Coolers—The variety is immense—sizes and styles adapted for home or office. Our prices afford a cool saving of twenty-five per cent.

Japanned Water Coolers, galvanized lining.		Japanned Water Coolers, agate lining.	
Two-gallon size, at	99c	Two-gallon size, at	$2.61
Three-gallon size, at	$1.16	Three-gallon size, at	$2.91
Four-gallon size, at	$1.34	Four-gallon size, at	$3.76
Six-gallon size, at	$1.69	Six-gallon size, at	$4.84

Lawn Tents made of best quality striped canvas, 7x7 feet, at $4.74

Mosquito Canopies, fine netting, turn-over frames—double-bed size, $1.98; three-quarter bed, $1.74; single bed $1.49

Japanese Porch Screens, they defy the sun's rays. Artistic and so serviceable just at this time.

Size 5x7 feet, at	62c	Size 10x8 feet, at	$1.58
Size 6x8 feet, at	94c	Size 12x8 feet, at	$1.89

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

In the Annex.

We can't enumerate the stock in an advertisement. Enough kinds to fill a modest-sized catalogue. Be certain of two things: We are showing all the newest and most fashionable styles, and we are selling them lower than any other house.

Men's Straw Hats, made of sennit braid, split braid, rough and ready, Jumbo braid; yachting shape, double brimmed, trimmed with silk bands, full leather sweat; 99c., $1.24, $1.49, $2.24, $2.49.

Men's Straw Hats, made of best quality English split braid, yachting shape and soft roll, trimmed with fine silk bands, full leather sweat $2.99

Men's Milan Straw Hats, very light and soft $2.99

Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, variety of shapes and colors, 49c., 74c., 99c., $1.24, and $1.49

Good Groceries.

Curiosity is a dominant element of human nature. However, this method of advertising special values in Groceries is not practiced solely to excite or arouse your curiosity. Trivial and puerile motives do not inspire or control any of our affairs. The following is the kernel of the news we desire to impart. It is entirely general in character—but none the less effective.

Each day this week we will sell many lines of Staple and Fancy Groceries at much below our regular prices—and if you know anything about such things you know that our "regular" prices are the lowest of the low.

We print no specific quotations because we are apprehensive that if we did there would be much difficulty in filling all orders that would undoubtedly overwhelm us on the second day.

Just as a hint of the reductions we mention the way we are selling celebrated Red Star Baking

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

OFFICES:

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GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $9.00
Six Months 4.50
Three Months 2.25
One Month 75

DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $7.00
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SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
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One Year $1.00

MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month $1.75

FOURTEEN PAGES.

GORMAN.

It is not a name to awaken the Democracy of the country as TILDEN awakened it in 1876 or CLEVELAND in 1892. But from one point of view Mr. GORMAN'S ambition to become the candidate of his party next year is of a nature to incline even the sternest Democrat toward a softened recollection of the proceedings of the Senators from Havemeyer.

His appearance in the field is evidence that BRYAN is weaker and is weakening. He is not the absolutely dominating figure that he seemed to be three months ago.

Any Democrat who disputes his leadership does his party a useful service. Any Democrat who should force BRYAN out of the race would hasten the coming of the day when under sane and safe leaders the regeneration of the party may begin.

DUTY AND COST.

Our Washington correspondent, who is a recognized expert in Government finances, figures out the present cost of the war in the Philippines to be at least $3,000,000 a month. This is at the rate of $36,000,000 a year, or the equivalent to the interest at 4 per cent. upon $900,000,000. The interest upon the total National debt, including the debt incurred by the Spanish war, will amount this next fiscal year to $40,400,000, or not much more than the Nation is paying, at the present rate, to "maintain order" in the Philippines. This is a side of our problems that merits very serious consideration.—The Springfield Republican.

All of which, in ethics, morals, and politics, is the same thing as saying: "Our City Hall reporter, who is an expert in municipal finance, figures out the cost of the Police Department of the City of Springfield at $50,000 a year. This is a dollar apiece for us all round, and the people won't stand it. At 4 per cent. this annual sum would pay the interest on $1,250,000 of the city debt. Partisans of the police defend this monstrous and wasteful expenditure on the ground that the City Government is obliged to maintain order and protect the lives and property of citizens. Trumpery! Rubbish! Fustian! What if they do have riots in Water Street, break heads up at the North End, and hold up wayfarers in Railroad Row? Maple Street is quiet, the peace and piety of the Hill are disturbed by no ruffians, and we ask for no protection in our fine mansions in Chestnut Street. Down with the police! The taxpayers' money shall no longer be criminally wasted in maintaining ancient superstitions about order and protection. Perish all obligations save those that are cheap!"

The Philippines are pretty costly real estate, but the abandonment of them would entail consequences that only the hardiest experts in Government finance would have the fortitude to figure cut.

That side of the problem merits more consideration in Massachusetts than it has yet received.

THE ASSAULT UPON M. LOUBET.

If the Knickerbocker Club of this city should hold a meeting and resolve that the club had lost confidence in republican institutions, and if, thereupon, some ably dressed member, some Charlotte Corday of the organization, should be fired with enthusiasm, and make a personal assault upon the President of the United States for wearing a lawn tie with a frock coat, (an outrage of which we fear that Mr. MCKINLEY may be capable, whether or not he has been mercifully preserved from the actual commission of it,) then we should have an event just about comparable, in political significance, with the assault upon the President of the French Republic.

The comparison does really an injustice to the members of the local noblesse. They may not be exactly epoch-making, intellectually speaking, but there is no harm in them that we know of. And we do know a good deal of harm of the representatives of what has been described, by wondering Americans, as the Hobo St. Germain. British snobbery has never struck root in France, which is a very good thing for France. A Frenchman is esteemed for what he is, and not for what he says his grandfather was. There is no doubt that in England, on the other hand, there is a different code of morals for Dukes and for other people. British society is still permeated by the spirit of the inspired lines of Lord JOHN MANNERS:

Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility.

From which it follows, among other things, that a Frenchman who relies for consideration upon the performances of his ancestors is not only much more of a snob than he would have to be in England, but that he is also apt to be what the amiable and courteous MAX NORDAU would call a "pervert." This is a description of a great part of what still calls itself the Royalist party in France. The only thing that makes it of any political consequence is such support as it may derive from the Church. This is not likely to be great, for no institution in the world is quicker than the Church of Rome to recognize an accomplished fact. And the French Republic is so far an accomplished fact that every assault upon it, whether by the absurd DEROULEDE or by the more absurd CHRISTIANI, serves to show its strength by showing the weakness of its assailants.

It is an old saying that the one thing fatal to a French public man is to become ridiculous. In the light of some recent French "boom" we must either doubt this or admit that the French sense of the ridiculous is different from that of other people. But even in France one does not cease to be ridiculous by becoming odious. It is only necessary to bear in mind that the "exclusive" coterie of Frenchmen now represented by the gallant CHRISTIANI, who has not only had his nose contused but his clothes torn and dirtied in defense of the great principle of the divine right of Kings, is the same nice lot who the other year were distinguishing themselves by kicking women off ladders and leaving them to perish in the flames, in order to save to the State their own invaluable lives, and we shall arrive at a just estimate of their political importance.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

We called attention on Sunday to the extremely uncomfortable position in which Mr. MARSH of Illinois had placed himself, supposing him to be a man of decent sensibility, by accepting an appointment as one of the official visitors to the Military Academy. It is worth pointing out, in addition, that the grievance of the regular army against him and his associates is equally the grievance of the country at large. They did their best to cripple the country on the eve of a foreign war. That is a grievance that the country ought not to forget in behalf of any one of the men against whom it exists. It would not have forgotten or forgiven Mr. MARSH and the other statesmen who refused to take any measures of a rational kind to put the army on a war footing if the defeat that Congress invited and prepared had followed.

It was the courage and discipline of the regular army itself that saved its very traducers in Congress. If SHAFTER had been repulsed at Santiago, they would have received the popular execration which, we say quite advisedly, they still richly deserve. Such a defeat would have been almost worth while in order to rebuke, and for at least one generation to silence, the spirit of which the Congressman from Illinois made himself one of the chief spokesmen.

It was fated otherwise. The whole available force of the United States Army was in SHAFTER'S expedition. Had the expedition failed, we had no reserves to draw upon. Inadequate as the force seemed to be, it was enough. By a gallantry on the part of our own army such as we could not have counted upon, by the unexpected weakness of the enemy, and by a wonderful run of luck, "it served." And by other unpredictable strokes of luck, by the fact that they were ten thousand miles away from that invocation of "pull" against discipline which Col. ALGER managed in 1864, the volunteers in the Philippines had been drilled and hardened into soldiers before the time came when they were to do any fighting. The dark side of all this is that the demagogues in Congress who prevented the Nation from putting itself in a condition of defense, so far from being ashamed of themselves, will hold themselves to have been justified by events, and will go on and prevail, until some day they embroil us with some first-class military power. That, to be sure, would make an end of that particular batch of demagogues, but it would not be the demagogues alone who would suffer.

Meanwhile, consider in how much better a position we should be to-day, in spite of the amazing good fortune we have had, if the House had behaved like decent and patriotic American citizens, and had passed the bill providing for the increase of the army. How perfectly comfortable the President would now be, who is at present engaged in "figuring" whether he can get on without another call for volunteers to replace or supplement the volunteers who are truly or falsely reported to complain, but in either case with perfect justice, that the work they are called upon to do is not the work they enlisted to do, and that garrisoning the Philippines is work for professional soldiers and not for amateurs. With an army of 100,000 men we should be perfectly able to meet the demands of the Philippines, of Cuba, and of Puerto Rico and to reserve, besides, that absurdly, that gloriously, small National police which it is our pride that we find sufficient. When we consider that the "great argument" which prevailed with the patriots of the House of Representatives in April, 1898, was that the enlargement of the army would provide places for 750 officers who knew their business, at the enormous salaries in which subalterns and field officers notoriously wallow, to the exclusion of several thousands of officers who did not know their business, and who were to owe their commissions to political "pull," we have the measure of the wisdom of Congress upon the National defense. We cannot wonder that Mr. MARSH of Illinois, conscious of so large a share of responsibility for the existing and delightful condition of things, should find himself unable as the official guest of the officers of the United States Military Academy.

THE WOUNDS OF A FRIEND.

The Chicago Times-Herald may fairly be regarded by Mr. MCKINLEY as among his most devoted friends, but it is very severe in its criticism of the recent civil service order:

> No detailed analysis of this order is necessary to demonstrate that it surrenders to partisanship and personal choice the essential principle of the merit system, which is that all offices are trusts, not for party, not for departments, bureaus, or chiefs, but for the Government and for the people. Admit the plea that there is a distinction between the service of a chief deputy and a second deputy, and you surrender the whole theory of the merit system.

And The Times-Herald points out that the order must have a bad effect on the morale of the service:

> The exemption of positions of confidence and trust from the classified service removes from the service the incentive of ambition to win promotion by capacity and honesty. It excludes the best positions in the Government employ from the rewards of merit and hangs them up as prizes for personal favors.

Finally it warns the President that he "has mistaken the buzzing of the politicians in Washington for the wish of the people." As to this, we are not so sure. We doubt if Mr. MCKINLEY has at any time imagined the "wish of the people" to be in the direction of a "backward step." He has made his peace with the politicians, taking his chances with the people. But we should not be surprised if he finds the popular opinion more pronounced than he had expected. He could hardly have looked for such direct condemnation from Mr. KOHLSAAT.

THE BEST USE OF GREAT WEALTH.

In the Department of Political Economy at Yale, of which Prof. HADLEY, the newly elected President of the university, has been the head, the new Socialism has obtained no foothold. They teach hard common sense in that department if we may judge from the recent utterances of one of its professors upon a question that is much discussed nowadays in this country.

Soon after the publication of the report that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE had sold his business interests to his partners for one hundred million dollars, Mr. CARNEGIE was quoted as saying that he did not care to keep on making money to the end of his life; he proposed now to do good with the wealth he had accumulated. A discussion has been going on at Yale as to the way in which Mr. CARNEGIE could do the most good with his hundred millions. To this discussion Prof. J. C. SCHWAB of the Department of Political Economy makes a contribution so sound and sensible that it leaves nothing more to be said:

> Probably the best thing that Mr. CARNEGIE could do with his money would be to employ it actively in business; that is, he should build factories and railroads and employ his money productively. If that is out of the question, let him do as he has been doing, establish libraries and similar institutions. The least advantageous way for the disposition of the Carnegie millions would be to establish so-called charitable institutions.

That brief statement is worth a great deal of money to Yale University as an advertisement. Men are willing to send their sons to be educated at a college where political economy of that kind is taught; they are willing by gifts and bequests to increase its power and extend its usefulness.

The doctrine that wealth is best employed when it is put to productive use, when it becomes active capital, paying the wages of labor, performing public services or turning raw material into salable merchandise, ought to be implanted in the belief and understanding of every undergraduate. There is urgent need of such teaching now as a corrective of and defense against the Socialistic demagogues who go about preaching that wealth is culpable and the capitalist a public enemy.

Prof. SCHWAB is right about the best employment of Mr. CARNEGIE'S millions. But the ranting, roaring demagogues are doing their utmost and worst to drive him and his millions out of the country, to drive everybody out of the country or out of business who has money to invest and a desire to employ it in productive industries.

Under the leadership of W. J. BRYAN and the addlepates who are clustered about him the Democratic Party is preparing to make its campaign next year on the proposition that Mr. CARNEGIE should be indicted and his millions taken away from him if he tries to do business anywhere in the United States on a larger scale than is approved of by the people of Waco, Texas, or Little Rock, Ark., or by methods to which the captains of industry in those communities are unaccustomed.

Are Prof. SCHWAB'S engagements of such a nature that he would be able to take the stump next year, if his services were required in the campaign?

SPEAKER HENDERSON.

The Republicans of the House appear to be resolved to offer the Speakership on a golden salver to DAVID B. HENDERSON of Iowa. He has been getting pledges of votes while the other candidates thought they were thinking about getting them, and now he announces that more than a majority of the Republican members have pledged him their support.

Persons who have only a vague idea of what Congressman HENDERSON is like will be interested to read this extract from memoranda for a portrait of him prepared by our neighbor The Sun:

> The political convictions of Gen. HENDERSON, as disclosed in the printed record of a long, useful, and reasonably loquacious legislative career, are those of the regular Republican. As a rule he has not been a leader of thought. Initiative and issuemaking have been left by him generally to others. If anybody were to take the trouble to scrutinize his speeches for evidence with which to convict him of inconsistency, no doubt the job would be found far from difficult. No false pride of opinion has prevented the Iowa statesman from readjusting his intellectual position by the light of later information or in consequence of more careful ratiocination.

From further memoranda offered by The Sun we are led to conclude that in the judgment of that newspaper the next Speaker belongs in statesmanship to the school of Gen. GROSVENOR, in oratory to the school of the Spread Eagle, and that he never hangs on to an opinion or conviction after it has served his purpose.

It would appear that Mr. HENDERSON is in many respects unlike Mr. THOMAS B. REED; also that he was not The Sun's candidate for Speaker.

PROF. WORCESTER'S FACTS.

Prof. DEAN C. WORCESTER is one of the American Civil Commissioners sent to the Philippines by the President. He has just cabled to The Chicago Times-Herald a long statement regarding the stories that our army is treating the Filipinos with cruelty. In all the instances as to which he has personal knowledge these stories are false, and he believes that the others also are.

He says that he personally inspected all the battlefields from Caloocan to Malolos, and never saw a woman or child dead or wounded. On the contrary, he has seen "wounded rebels whose injuries had been dressed by American Surgeons before the firing had ceased." The wounded were brought to Manila and cared for in the hospitals and when cured "can hardly be driven away." He adds that it "is absolutely false that any order was ever issued looking toward the killing of men who might be captured," and that "the American soldiers have repeatedly taken prisoners under circumstances affording abundant excuse for killing, with provocation very strong."

Finally he says:

> It is a great mistake to suppose we are fighting the Filipinos as a whole. At least 80 per cent. of the population detest the war, and the only serious trouble is in a few Tagalog provinces in Luzon. Other provinces in this island are now compelled by the armed force of the insurgents to submit to Tagalog rules. The people in them are praying for the coming of the Americans. The present rulers are hated on account of their jobbery and oppression, and even among the Tagalogs the common people want peace.

This is as good testimony as any one could ask for.

The Postmaster General has done well in removing from office a fourth-class Postmaster in Tennessee and another in Missouri who were active members of an organization among officials of their class to promote legislation in their behalf, and who had urged Postmasters to contribute to a fund for the promotion of this work.—The Evening Post.

Sound doctrine, but what of the Postmasters and Collectors of Internal Revenue, members of the Republican organization, who have been engaged in a united effort for more than two years to induce the President to change the civil service rules in their behalf and have succeeded? Will Postmaster General SMITH and Mr. GAGE undertake to discipline these?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE, the eminent French jurist who resigned from the Cour de Cassation the moment he suspected that body of a prejudice against perjurers and forgers, and who now holds a prominent position in the noble band of martyrs, military and civilian, about whose devoted necks the cruel fingers of the demon Justice are closing with slow but relentless motion, prepared and printed less than a month ago an able argument proving not that the Cour de Cassation would not order a revision of the Dreyfus case, but that it absolutely could not. The Judges, he declared with beautiful logic, must observe the rules of legal procedure, and those rules are such that a revision is impossible! This is how M. DE BEAUREPAIRE maintained his assertion—and made what is now rather amusing literature: "DREYFUS was condemned by competent Judges; therefore he is legally guilty until there is proof to the contrary. That proof must take one of two forms—a demonstration that DREYFUS'S judges erred or that DREYFUS himself is innocent. The law foresees the chance of judicial error, but condemnations are not set aside for slight reasons or unless legal conditions are strictly fulfilled. Those conditions are two—the revelation of a fact unknown when the verdict was rendered and the adequacy of that fact to make certain the condemned man's innocence." Then the learned ex-President of France's highest court solemnly asserted that nothing new in relation to DREYFUS had come to light since his conviction of treason. The bordereau? "Oh, that still lies at DREYFUS'S door, for, though the graphologists may have been mistaken, the documents enumerated in it could only have come from him." The Henry forgery? "Ah, well, that doesn't help DREYFUS at all, since HENRY resorted to forgery only because he knew that DREYFUS was guilty." Even admitting, continued M. DE BEAUREPAIRE, that new facts have been presented, the most they do is to raise a doubt, and doubt has no likeness to proof, either under the law or in the eyes of justice, and the article ended thus: "Thus I reach the conclusion that the Judges cannot order a revision without violating the Criminal Code. Let, therefore, the banded madmen explode their sensations and prophesy revision all they will. It cannot be. Have faith, as I have, in justice." All this appeared over M. DE BEAUREPAIRE'S name in the Echo de Paris on May 14, and, though rather old as news, is not without interest, as showing the desperate quibbles to which the opponents of revision have of late been forced to resort.

—This page of THE NEW YORK TIMES has not infrequently contained articles on and references to the theories and practices of "Christian Science," and the adherents of the cult have complained more than once of the harshness of our remarks about them. The very fiercest of our criticisms, however, can never have worked a tenth of the injury to "Christian Science" that must follow our publication in full yesterday of the annual address of Mrs. MARY BAKER G. EDDY, "pastor emeritus of the Mother Church." No sane person could have read that remarkable document without yielding to the conviction that this so-called religion is merely a device for extorting money from the weak-minded. At but a single point was there anything in the address that approached either significance or comprehensibility. Paragraph after paragraph was made up of vaguely pious and still more vaguely philosophical phrases, utterly without connection, logic, or demonstrability, and the only attempts at originality of thought or expression led to amusing sentences like "Truth crushed to earth springs spontaneously upward." But when the writer got down to business—her business—she was clear of speech and definite of meaning. That was when she ordered her book agents to respect her copyright and never to use a line from "Science or Health" without appending to it her somewhat cumbersome name. She talked to them in exactly the strain of the ordinary publisher to the exchange editors, and she showed exactly the publisher's appreciation of the value of keeping one's name before the public. The contrast between this part of the address and the rest of it was intensely amusing. We hope that everybody who has not yet read the document will do so at once.

—An anxious and troubled soul has appealed to The Boston Transcript to explain why it is that many English authors "murder the English language" by writing things like "Directly he said so, I told him." The anxious and troubled one expatiates on his grievance at considerable length. "Again and again," he declares, "one finds this abominable solecism in English authors of repute. The writers in The London Spectator often blunder in this way. But American writers never use the expression. Can an explanation be given? The humor of the thing is that when the solecism is pointed out Englishmen at first do not recognize their mistake, though, of course, they finally acknowledge it, just as THACKERAY, during his life, went on using 'demean' himself for 'lower' or 'degrade himself,' when 'demean' means merely 'behave.'" The Transcript tries to soothe its correspondent by telling him that the form of expression to which he objects has practically become an English idiom, as the result of years of custom and of usage, but "fortunately it has never been imported into the United States." Well, it doubtless is fortunate, but, after all, the form criticised is no more elliptical or inconsistent than many another that nobody thinks of attacking. As for "demean," in the sense of "degrade," that is a fault, if fault it be, common to both countries, and really there is no valid objection to it. The original, etymological meaning of "lead" or "drive away" has been utterly lost to us, anyhow, and "degrade" is a derivation about as defensible as "behave." SHERIDAN thought so, as well as THACKERAY, and at present the lexicographers are obviously fighting a hopeless battle against two whole nations.

—Anxiety about Admiral DEWEY'S health is in all probability next door to needless. He is not a young man, indeed, and no doubt the experiences and responsibilities of the past year have drawn heavily upon his strength, both of mind and body, but if he were really ill, if he were tired out instead of tired, he would have taken the short way home instead of the long one. He had his choice, and chose to cross two oceans instead of one. That would seem to settle at least his own opinion of his condition. A modest man, he is yet human, and, being human, he comes where glory waits him at every stage of his journey, and turned his back on the Pacific, cool, comfortable and—a desert. Of course he counted the cost before he started. He thinks he can pay it or he would have gone the other way.

"THE LUCK OF EDENHALL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following, which I translate from Heinrich Düntzer's commentary to Uhland's poems, may interest some of your readers, especially "German-American" and Mr. Arthur Guiterman:

"The Luck of Edenhall" was written by Uhland July 16, 1834, he having found in Ritson's "Fairy Tales" of 1831 the following story, the nineteenth of the book, under the heading "The Luck of Edenhall":

In Edenhall, Cumberland, for many generations the seat of the Musgraves, an old colored drinking glass was carefully preserved in a leather case, which glass, according to the tradition of the surrounding country, had been left by fairies many years ago near a spring by the house. On it was the legend,

"If this glass do break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Edenhall."

From this friendly warning the glass received the name of "The Luck of Edenhall" in a fine, humorous ballad about a drinking bout in that house. The ballad, which is usually attributed erroneously to the Duke of Wharton, begins thus:

"Long may God protect from fall
Or break the Luck of Edenhall!"

Yet the good luck of the old house was endangered by none more than the Duke himself, for when he emptied the glass, undoubtedly drinking to the welfare and the long life of the worthy owner and his family, he dropped it through inadvertency, and the luck of Edenhall would probably have been destroyed if the butler, who had brought the glass and wanted to receive it back, had not luckily caught it in a napkin.

The story may also be found in Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland," Vol. I., Page 269. THOMAS H. JAPPE.
111 Hudson Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., June 4, 1899.

The Park at Coney Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The papers of last week contained the following item:

"There is a strong movement on foot to purchase at a cost of about $3,000,000 the burned district at Coney Island and turn the same into a public park."

This is one of the most astounding schemes ever concocted, and I hope no sane, honest, man would allow his name to be used in connection with it.

This glorious Sunday afternoon about one-fifth of the proposed park is covered by the sea, and the average height of the rest of it is not more than eighteen inches above the crests of the waves. Clearly the gang will have to "hustle" and get their Commissioners appointed and under pay, as a few more tides like the one of this afternoon will make the locality better adapted for raising oysters than "groves of oak and stately pine." W. M.
New York, June 4, 1899.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

From The Washington Post.

"In considering who should be Speaker," said Congressman G. W. Smith of Illinois, "we ought to look at the matter from a policy or politic standpoint. In looking over the list of Speakers elected from the formation of the Government, you will see that Pennsylvania has had three—Fred A. Muhlenberg, two terms; Galusha A. Grow, one term; Samuel J. Randall, two terms.

"New Jersey has had two—Jonathan Dayton, two terms; William Pennington, one term.

"Massachusetts has had four—Theodore Sedgwick, one term; Joseph B. Varnum, two terms; Robert C. Winthrop, one term; Nathaniel P. Banks, one term.

"New York has had one—John W. Taylor, two terms.

"Tennessee has had two—John Bell, one term; James K. Polk, two terms.

"Kentucky has had four—Henry Clay, four terms; John White, one term; Lynn Boyd, two terms; John G. Carlisle, two terms.

"Connecticut has had one—Jonathan Trumbull, one term.

"North Carolina has had one—Nathan Macon, three terms.

"South Carolina has had two—Langdon Cheves, one term; James L. Orr, one term.

"Indiana has had three—John W. Davis, one term; Michael C. Kerr, one term; Schuyler Colfax, three terms.

"Georgia has had two—Howell Cobb, one term; Charles F. Crisp, two terms.

"Virginia has had four—Philip P. Barbour, one term; Andrew Stevenson, four terms; Robert M. T. Hunter, one term; John W. Jones, one term.

"Maine has had two—James G. Blaine, three terms; Thomas B. Reed, three terms.

"Ohio has had one—J. Warren Keifer, one term.

"And different States have had Speakers pro tempore.

"Thus we see that during the entire history of our Government the Speakership has never gone West of the State of Indiana."

THE TORRENS LAW.

From The Chicago Record.

The Cook County Recorder's office has been open some three months for the registration of land titles under the Torrens law. A considerable number of titles have been registered during that time, and now transfers are beginning to be made under the act. It is here that the great advantage of the system becomes apparent. The title to a piece of land once registered can be transferred from one person to another within an hour's time, and at a cost of only $3 in fees. The saving in time and money can be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with the time consumed and the cost entailed in making a real estate transfer under old methods.

Another advantage of the new system is that it makes land easily available as an asset on which loans can be quickly secured. Under the old régime it was customary to make only long-term loans on land, because of the complacations and expense incident to the execution of such a loan. Under the Torrens system there is no reason why sixty or ninety day loans should not be made on real estate as well as on stocks and bonds. The certificate of title under the Torrens system is almost as easily handled as stocks or bonds. Last week a loan was made on a certificate of title. The time consumed in the transaction at the Recorder's office was only fifteen minutes.

As these advantages of the new system become generally known the number of titles registered may be expected to increase rapidly. A piece of land registered under the Torrens law is worth more than a similar piece not so registered, because it can be transferred to the buyer at less expense and trouble.

A New Difficulty.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

If the decision of Judge Gibbons in a Torrens law case stands a serious defect in that statute exists. A witness refused to testify before the examiner of titles regarding the facts of land under examination. The examiner referred the matter to Judge Gibbons, who said, in deciding the case, that the Court had the power to compel the attendance of witnesses before the examiner, but had not the power to compel them to answer the examiner's questions.

The section of the Torrens law prescribing the duties of examiners says that they shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses. Of course, this provision is nugatory if witnesses cannot be compelled to testify. It might not be fatal to the proceedings in registration if no witness failed to answer questions in regard to certain property. But it would end proceedings in cases where witnesses were contumacious.

The power to compel witnesses to testify by arrest and judgment for contempt of court is a judicial power. It cannot be conferred on merely ministerial officers. The examiner is not a judicial officer. This is the same fatal point that was made against the original Torrens act—that it clothed the Registrar with judicial power in deciding on the limitation of claims to title.

There is a section of the Torrens law empowering any court of chancery to inquire into the condition of the title to and any interest in land subject to registration proceedings. Doubtless resort will be had to this section in cases where witnesses may refuse to testify before the examiner.

ENGLAND'S VANISHING COAL.

From The London Mail.

Mr. J. A. Longdon, President of the Institute of Mining Engineers, told the general meeting of that body yesterday that during the last twenty-five years the output of coal had increased from 120,000,000 to 200,000,000 tons, and the ratio of increase (after deducting years in which great strikes occurred in the coal trade) was 2½ per cent. per annum.

If they divided the twenty-five years into two parts they found that the rate of increase was 3 per cent. in the former and 2 per cent. in the latter part; and they might fairly assume that during the next twenty-five years the increase, notwithstanding the growth of population, would not be more than 1½ per cent. per annum on the average, and probably less. Consequently, in the year 1925 the output should not exceed 280,000,000 tons.

Very few royalties of any magnitude were now unlet, and the question arose, whence was this additional 80,000,000 tons to be derived beyond what we were now working? The answer of those who had not studied the question was "Go deeper"; but, unfortunately, when we reached the Millstone grit we had touched the botom, and very many collieries were in that position now.

At the present time good pig iron could be made in the United States of America for 35s. per ton; in this country it cost 45s. to make as good a quality. The question was how could the ironmaster live if he had to buy ore from Sweden and pay double the price that he had recently paid for coke?

To this there was only one answer. Either—

1. Wages must go down; or,
2. We must lose our trade.

Some twenty-five years ago Britain supplied 50 per cent. of the world's coal consumption, and now we supplied only 30 per cent. While twenty-five years ago the United States of America supplied 15 per cent. of the world's coal consumption, now they supplied 30 per cent.

We should probably export 40,000,000 tons of coal this year to other countries, who manufactured at less cost than we do with our cheap fuel, who sent their goods over to us duty free, and then undersold us in our own market.

He was not prepared to advocate a duty on imported manufactured goods, but he could not see why we should not put a duty of 6d per ton on all coal exported.

Such a tax would tend to keep valuable fuel at home, where we should undoubtedly want it before long, and it would bring in £1,000,000 per annum, which would give 10 shillings per week to 40,000 old or disabled miners, and thus provide for colliers the old-age pensions of which so much was said.

One thing was certain, that in fifty years we should practically be dependent on the United States of America for cheap coal, iron, and steel, and when this came about we or our sons would find out that an alliance with the United States for coaling our navy was imperative.

Archbishop Keane.

From The Washington Post.

An authoritative denial has been made of the report that Archbishop Keane, so widely known and so well beloved in Washington, is to return to the United States to resume his former position as the head of the Catholic University here. It will be remembered that Bishop Keane's transfer, two or three years ago, was the cause of a great deal of controversy and dissatisfaction. Dr. Conaty, who succeeded Father Keane, has since endeared himself very greatly to the Catholics in Washington, and has won the respect and confidence of all by his tact, his exemplary conduct, and his manifest fitness for the work in which he is engaged. Neither Bishop Keane nor any true friend of Bishop Keane would wish to see Dr. Conaty humiliated by an edict of displacement. It is only necessary to look back upon the sorrow and indignation caused by Bishop Keane's removal in the first instance to destroy any wish to have that lamentable episode repeated with a mere change of characters. We hasten to say, however, that the prospect of Archbishop Keane's return to the United States—let us hope to Washington—will be regarded by all American Catholics with approval and delight. It has done Rome no good, in this country at least, to have it supposed that Archbishop Keane was exiled from the land of his love because of the ill-will or the intrigue of the foreign Cardinal, Satolli.

The American Soldier.

The Rev. Peter MacQueen of Somerville, Mass., now at Manila, writing to a friend at home under date of March 21, says: "The old one-armed Major who led the charge on Pasig came to me at the close of the fight, with tears in his eyes. 'Oh,' he said, 'it's a grand victory, Mr. MacQueen, but I can't endure the thought of our fellows dead and wounded.' When you think that most of our troops had only been landed a week and 50 per cent. of them were recruits who had never seen a battle before, it was grand to see them charge, carrying the star flag. The American soldier is the grandest man in the universe. I picked up a man one day, his leg broken in two places, who dragged himself three miles through the bushes, made a splint with his bayonet and scabbard, found a canoe, dragged himself into it, guided it with his hands, and floated down into our camp. I saw him put on the operating table, and his leg was terribly swollen, and as I held his hand the pulse never changed, nor did he utter one complaint as they set the poor shattered bones. Oh, here you get good human nature in its simplicity and grandeur."

A Curious Will Case.

From The London Chronicle.

A curious case will come before the Vienna law courts shortly. Some weeks ago a young doctor and a girl of nineteen put an end to their lives in one of the suburban hotels of Vienna. Having no money left, they bequeathed their jewelry, which they described as "imitation," and a watch and chain, specified as Abyssinian gold, to the chambermaid who waited on them. The latter, not at all delighted with this worthless and ill-omened finery, handed it over to one of her subordinates. Then followed the discovery that the trinkets, so far from being counterfeit, were genuine, and of the costliest description, their value amounting to no less than a thousand pounds sterling. Remorse not unnaturally overtook the original legatee, who had so recklessly parted with her bequest, and she has entered an action against her friend to recover the goods or their worth on the ground that the gift was made through ignorance.

The Renewal of Faneuil Hall.

From The Boston Transcript.

To the eye of the casual observer there has been little change in the appearance of Faneuil Hall since the day when the familiar tower of that historic edifice was razed and the roof and timbers torn out by the contractors to whom it had been given over for improvement. The building has been practically demolished save the mere outside shell. Steel framework, steel girders, and steel beams have replaced the old-style wooden construction, with the exception of the tower. Two-thirds of the roof is ready for the slaters. This roof is of concrete on top of steel. When that is out of the way the tower will be undertaken. This, also, will be of steel and will conform exactly to the lines of the old one. The great bell will be first placed in position, and the work of building the tower about it will begin. Then will come the work of reconstructing the interior to conform in every detail with its appearance before the tearing-down process began.

The Peace Conference's Stationery.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

The notepaper which the management of the Onden Doelen Hotel at The Hague has thoughtfully provided for the use of the members of the Peace Conference bears a very warlike aspect, being decorated with a fierce design of cannon, rifles, bombs, swords, and bayonets. But all these military appurtenances are rendered harmless in an ingenious manner. A spider weaves its web at the point of the bayonets, the swords lie broken in two, while the cannon is spiked, and a dove, bearing the olive branch in its beak, sits calmly upon the muzzle.

France Revising Its Menu.

From The London Chronicle.

A French writer, says our Paris correspondent, calls attention to the following items of culinary statistics: Soup is gradually going out of usage in ordinary French meals of the better class. At the beginning of the century, and until the Franco-German war, it was taken at luncheon and dinner. Alexander Dumas fils followed the old fashion of soup for the first breakfast. Choice wines are also little drunk. French doctors now forbid "potage," and order plain white wine, especially to ladies who dread obesity.

Spurious Doctors.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

We cannot see that there is any flaw in the argument from THE NEW YORK TIMES that "if we make laws to protect the public against spurious butter, why not make or enforce laws against spurious doctors? A quack is not less dangerous because he takes the name of the Saviour to hide his ignorance and cover his homicides." Certainly a man is not allowed to sell gunpowder, dynamite, and other explosives without a license; why should he, as a Christian, or as a Scientist, be permitted to gratuitously distribute infection?

Lack of Yankee Thrift.

From The Baltimore Sun.

One or two of our esteemed contemporaries in New York are engaged in gathering silver dimes to melt and fashion into a loving cup for Admiral Dewey. It is intended to be a popular testimonial. But it is most wasteful. If the ten-cent pieces, instead of being melted up, were spent in buying bullion, three times as much could be obtained for the same amount. The value of the silver in a dime is less than 4 cents.

Naming the Apostles.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Not one of our readers can repeat impromptu the names of the twelve Apostles. Try it. Then find the lists in the Gospel and try again.

Rheumatism Infectious?

Dr. W. S. Gleason in The Medical Record.

The present tendency is to classify rheumatism with the acute infectious diseases.

NUGGETS.

Specifications Called For.

"Yes, that is Dr. Bloggs."
"Allopath, homeopath, horse, or divinity?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Insinuation.

Reggy—Fweddy! Why, I could trust the deah boy with me life.
Edna—Could you trust him with anything valuable?—Chicago News.

Among the Family Portraits.

Mrs. Mayflower—Why, that looks like a portrait of the famous Cardinal Richelieu!
Mrs. Newlyrich—Quite right, my dear; he was one of our ancestors, you know—in fact, our first, I believe.—Judge.

Its Disadvantage.

"I don't value success in life as highly as I used to."
"Why not?"
"After people have won fame they have nothing to look forward to."—Chicago Record.

Missed the Opportunity.

Mrs. Bargane—Haven't you got a toothache, John?
Mr. Bargane—No, my dear, why?
Mrs. Bargane—Oh, I am so sorry that you have not. I bought a new toothache cure to-day at a bargain, and I wanted you to try it.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

YOU'LL NEVER BE MISSED.

From The Denver Evening Post.

You man of the majestic mien, all swollen up with pride,
Who feels that none can estimate your worth,
Who treads the streets with kingly air and more than kingly pride
As if you held a mortgage on the earth,
Come down for just a moment from your rather dizzy height
And let this truth find lodgment in your head:
This world was a pronounced success before you saw the light,
And will move on just the same when you are dead.

The man who wears the workman's garb, placed in the scales with you,
Might send you spinning upward with the beam;
In every manly virtue and in honesty that's true
Be your superior, though grand you seem.
Though you may look with proud disdain down from your lofty height
On men who labor for their daily bread,
Remember that the world was here before you saw the light,
And will never even miss you when you're dead.

The Master who created you and placed you here on earth
Give life unto the man of labor, too,
And, though you may be favored with the accident of birth,
He's fashioned in as perfect mold as you,
Wrapped in your self-importance, you should always keep in sight
The fact that though you toss a haughty head,
This world was an assured success before you saw the light,
And will move on just the same when you are dead.

There'll be no aristocracy in heaven, you will find,
If you should chance to make a landing there,
And he to whose existence on the earth you are so blind
Will be your equal in those realms so fair.
Come down from off your pedestal and show your manly worth,
From out of cloud-land pull your kingly head;
The powerful machinery of this revolving earth
Will never slip a cog when you are dead.

A REWARD FOR KITCHENER

House of Commons Votes Him a Grant of £39,351.

THE MAHDI'S TOMB AN ISSUE

The Hero of the Soudan Criticised for Destroying the Omdurman Relic —Arguments in Defense.

LONDON, June 5.—The House voted Gen. Lord Kitchener a grant of £39,351 to-day, after a lively debate concerning the destruction of the Mahdi's tomb.

Lord Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, arrived here to-day and called upon A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, with whom the General had a long interview. Mr. Balfour made a full explanation in the House of Commons of the reasons for destroying the tomb of the Mahdi at Omdurman.

In introducing the vote of $150,000 for Lord Kitchener, he said the fact that the power of Mahdism was crushed was due to the genius of the man they desired to honor and reward.

Continuing, the Government leader expressed the hope that those who objected to the policy of the Soudan advance would not think that a reason for resisting the vote, as such a course would be introducing politics into military matters. He then dwelt with admiration on the way the Sirdar had surmounted difficulties and organized victories by "his unswerving and almost superhuman industry," which deserved a signal mark of gratitude and honor, and Mr. Balfour believed that in proposing the vote of £30,000 he was only carrying out the wishes of the House and the country.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann, the Opposition leader, cordially supported the motion, while expressing regret at the treatment of the Mahdi's body, which he regarded as an error of taste and judgment. Mr. Balfour did not refer to the incident of the Mahdi's head until opposition arose, excepting indirectly, when he said he conceived that there was only one question before the house, namely, military merit.

In connection with his references to mixing politics in military matters, Mr. Balfour declared that those who wished to withhold from a successful General a merited reward because he had carried out a policy of which they disapproved, were virtually telling him and his soldiers who had faced death that they would have not only to obey orders, but to know whose orders they were obeying. Mr. Balfour added that the country whose army concerned itself with politics was on the verge of military despotism.

Mr. John Morley, the former Liberal Chief Secretary for Ireland, opposed the vote on the ground of the treatment of the Mahdi's head, to which Mr. Balfour replied that he did not believe the element of vengeance had influenced Gen. Kitchener in the smallest degree, pointing out that he had treated the Mahdi's family with the utmost consideration. The removal of the body, he also said, had been public, as publicity was an essential part of the policy dictating the act. It was the first duty of the man responsible for the safety of the men and officers left in charge of Omdurman to root out the fanatical superstition which has been the strength of Mahdism for years.

Mr. Balfour admitted, however, that perhaps the reinterment of the remains might have been conducted in a better manner.

Lord Kitchener, Gen. Lord Roberts of Kandahar, and the Duke of Marlborough were in the gallery of the House of Commons during the debate, as were also Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy.

Seized with Paralysis in the House.

LONDON, June 5.—While speaking during the debate on the grant to Lord Kitchener, Robert Wallace, Liberal member for Perth, was seized with cerebral paralysis. He was carried away in an ambulance, and now lies in a serious condition.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Ambassador Choate Delivers a Medal to Sir John Murray.

LONDON, June 5.—At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society this afternoon, United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate presented the medal awarded to Sir John Murray, who is a naturalist and chronicler of the Challenger expedition, by the American Geographical Society. The Ambassador expressed his full sympathy with the object of the American society in awarding the medal. The American society, he added, had for many years emulated the Royal Society, and had accomplished much itself. The Ambassador then dwelt upon the work of Sir John Murray, and said science, art, and literature form to-day links which perpetuate the friendship now existing between the two countries.

At the banquet of the Royal Geographical Society this evening 300 persons were present, the company including Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, who received an ovation.

After a complimentary speech from Sir Clements Robert Markham, President of the Society, who presided, Mr. Choate responded to the toast "Our Guests." He referred to the ties uniting England and America, but said that Americans could never forget the debt of gratitude they owed to France. The speeches of the evening were for the most part tributes to the work of Major Marchand and other French explorers.

Miss D'Arche Was Insane.

LONDON, June 5.—The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Miss Louise D'Arché of Yonkers, N. Y., the Canadian nurse who shot herself at the Hotel Metropole, this city, May 31 last, returned a verdict to-day adjudging her temporarily insane at the time.

The New York Herald and the Kaiser.

BERLIN, June 5.—The proceedings against The New York Herald for lèse majesté for printing the verses of the song, "Hoch der Kaiser," which Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan of the United States cruiser Raleigh gave at the Union League Club, New York City, last April, have resulted in an order by the court directing the suppression of that issue of the newspaper.

An Honor for Prof. Newcombe.

LONDON, June 5.—At the meeting of the Oxford Convocation next Thursday the public orator will propose that the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law be conferred upon Prof. Newcombe of Johns Hopkins University.

Major A. S. Hardinge Dead.

LONDON, June 5.—Major the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, brother of Viscount Hardinge, a brilliant and popular officer of the Scots Fusiliers, who was thrown from his horse in Hyde Park last Wednesday, died this evening.

Presidential Election in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, June 5.—The election of Senhor Eduardo Romana as President, and of Senhores Alzamora and Bresani as First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively, has been secured by a trifling number of votes over the minimum required by law.

Minister to Bolivia Returning.

COLON, Colombia, June 5.—George Bridgman, United States Minister at Bolivia, sailed to-day for New York.

A Divorce for Mrs. Jacobowski.

LONDON, June 5.—Mrs. Clara Jacobowski has been granted a decree of divorce here from her husband, to whom she was married in 1895 in New York City

Ogden—Porter.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The marriage of Mrs. Horace Marshall Porter to John Routh Ogden, Jr., was celebrated at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas B. Wattson, 2003 Pine Street, this afternoon. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Clarence Porter. The best man was James B. Taylor, and the ushers were Arthur Turnbull, John B. Morris, William Turnbull, and Charles King Morrison, all of New York.

"ZAZA" HAS A BIRTHDAY.

Tribute to Mrs. Carter and Distribution of Souvenirs Mark the 150th Performance.

The last two weeks of the engagement of Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza" was begun last evening at the Garrick Theatre, when the management, in order to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth performance, presented to every one attending a handsome souvenir. The souvenir was in the form of a book, giving some facts concerning the actress's stage career, the story of "Zaza," and sixteen illustrations of the scenes in the play.

After the fourth act Mrs. Carter was encored as many as ten times, and calls were made for Mr. Belasco. The author appeared on the stage with Mrs. Carter and thanked the audience for attending the one hundred and fiftieth performance, which the management had endeavored to make a memorable one.

Mr. Belasco then paid a tribute to Mrs. Carter, saying it was due to her faithful work that the run of "Zaza" had surpassed all records of the drama in New York. He also expressed his gratitude to the members of the company who have so ably supported the actress, and thanked the critics for their treatment of the play and Mrs. Carter. After the performance a supper was tendered Mrs. Carter and the members of the company by Mr. Belasco.

Mr. Belasco will sail for Europe next week, to arrange for the appearance of Mrs. Carter in London. "Zaza" will be the opening attraction at the Garrick Theatre in this city early in September, when twenty-eight performances will be given. The company will then go on tour, visiting the principal cities.

"THE JOLLY MUSKETEER."

Jefferson De Angelis in Operetta at the Casino.

Jefferson De Angelis began an engagement at the Casino last night in Stange and Edwards's operetta "The Jolly Musketeer." The audience was not of sufficient size to give much encouragement to the performers, and its applause was of that feeble and infrequent sort to be expected on a hot and uncomfortable night. Just why it was believed to be advisable to bring this operetta back to New York at this time of the year it is not possible to tell. Fortunately, it is not necessary. It is there for the delectation of those who can find amusement in a very thin libretto accompanied by some very pretty music and a good deal of that acrobatic humor always present where Mr. De Angelis is.

There are two new faces in the cast. Yvette, the young woman who consults a wishing well in order to learn the appearance of her future husband, is now impersonated by that excessively fair and tall daughter of the gods, Miss Hilda Clark. This young woman was generally equal to the demands of her rôle, but it cannot be said that her singing is of an order to fill a musical ear with joy. Verve, the cousin of Yvette, was impersonated last evening by a pert young woman named Marie George, who displayed some accomplished hosiery and some unaccomplished attempts at singing. However, as Miss George took the audience into her confidence on every occasion and made her personal revelations with a sort of seaside frankness, she doubtless gave much pleasure of a kind very familiar at the Casino.

Mr. De Angelis, as the Count de Beaupre, and Mr. MacDonough, as the innkeeper, repeated the performances introduced to us last Fall, and excited the sympathy of the thoughtful by the pitiless severity of their physical labors. The operetta was handsomely put on the stage, and the chorus disported itself with fine precision in those military evolutions supposed in the world of operetta to express the untutored emotions of bucolic souls. The composer, Mr. Edwards, conducted the performance, and the ensembles went well.

NAT GOODWIN IN LONDON.

"The Cowboy and the Lady" at the Duke of York's Theatre.

LONDON, June 5.—Nat Goodwin, Miss Maxine Elliott, and their company appeared at the Duke of York's Theatre this evening, under the management of Charles Frohman, in "The Cowboy and the Lady," by Clyde Fitch. They were accorded a most cordial welcome by an audience completely filling the theatre. The play, however, is generally condemned; and it is feared it will not be a success here apart from the great hits made by Mr. Goodwin, Miss Elliott, and Mr. Burr McIntosh.

Mr. Goodwin was called before the curtain repeatedly, and, after peremptory calls for a speech, he responded in a few happy words of thanks. When the author appeared before the curtain the pit did not hesitate to express disapproval.

The audience included Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. Frohman, Mr. William Gillette, Miss Ethel Barrymore, and many other Americans.

The morning paper reviews of "The Cowboy and the Lady," presented last evening at the Duke of York's Theatre, applaud the acting, heartily welcome Mr. Goodwin's reappearance, and express the hope that he will ere long show his quality in a more fitting vehicle.

Chorus Girl Co-respondent.

Annie L. Schults is suing her husband, Ezra D. Schults, a theatrical manager, for an absolute divorce. In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Beach reserved decision upon the application for alimony and counsel fees pending a trial of the suit. Leonore, better known as "Patsy," Harris, a chorus girl of the "In Gay Paree" Company, is named as co-respondent.

Augustin Daly Recovers from Illness.

LONDON, June 5.—Augustin Daly has quite recovered from his recent sickness and has gone to Paris for a few days with Mrs. Daly and Miss Ada Rehan. He will return on June 20 for the hearing of the case against George Edwardes, resulting from a dispute regarding sharing the profits of Daly's London theatre, of which Edwardes is the owner and Daly the lessee.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The new group of "People Talked About" is practically completed at the Eden Musée, and the different figures are being placed on exhibition.

The management of the roof garden on Madison Square Garden have entered into an arrangement with E. E. Rice to produce a series of ballets.

Mrs. Fiske has gone to the Adirondacks to combine recreation with the study of her new play "Becky Sharp." She will return in August to conduct rehearsals of the play. She will begin her season in this city.

Preparations are already under way at the Broadway Theatre for the production of "Ben Hur" in September. The play will have so many mechanical and scenic effects that it is necessary to make many changes both above and below the stage.

"The Great Ruby," at Daly's, will close next Saturday night, as will "A Reign of Error" at Hammerstein's Victoria. The roof gardens on the Casino and Madison Square Garden will open Saturday night. The American Theatre Roof Garden will open July 1.

Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre and his wife will sail to-day on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Herr Conried is going to Berlin, where on June 15 he is to meet many of the leading actors and actresses of Germany and Austria, with whom he will make arrangements for their appearance with his stock company next season. Herr Sonnenthal will next year play an engagement of one week in this city.

How a Princess Became the Queen.

From The London Truth.

The following account of how the Princess was informed that she had succeeded to the throne is taken from the "Diary of a Lady of Quality": "On June 20, 1837, William IV. died. The scene closed at 2 A. M., and in a very short time the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Conyngham —the Lord Chamberlain—set out to announce the event to their young sovereign. They reached Kensington Palace about 5 o'clock; they knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter at the gate; they were again kept waiting in the courtyard; they turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed forgotten by everybody. Then rang the bell, desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform her Royal Highness that they required an audience on business of importance. After another delay, and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said, 'We are come to the Queen on business of State, and even her sleep must give way to that.' It did; and to prove that it was not she who had kept them waiting, in a few minutes the Queen came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her night cap thrown off, and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

WAR IN FRENCH COLONIES

Natives Driving Out All Immigrant Laborers from Guadeloupe.

RACE TROUBLE VERY ACUTE

Japanese Had to be Speedily Repatriated—Story of the Attempt to Burn the Capital Town.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 30.—Recent advices from the French Island of Guadeloupe indicate the continuance of the so-called race war there, which led last month to the partial destruction of the industrial capital, Pointe-à-Pitre by fire.

The war is not racial in the American sense of the adjective, and the use of the term has done a good deal to mislead public opinion. It is not a revolt of the colored population against the white French element, but purely a trouble between the native laboring population and the immigrant laborers who have been introduced from the English colonies to work on the sugar estates.

Nor is the difficulty new. The French negroes have always been recalcitrant, refusing to work on the sugar plantations for wages such as the planters could pay. Ultimately the situation became so serious that a system of labor immigration was resorted to. Thousands of laborers were introduced from Japan and the neighboring West Indian islands. So acute was the race trouble with the Japs that they had to be repatriated in short order. It was then thought that negroes, being of the same race as the natives, would do better. There was little difference, however, although the immigrants from Dominica and Saint Lucia already spoke the local French patois, and those from Barbados quickly mastered it.

At bottom the difficulty was more racial, but economic. The natives have never allowed the English immigrants to work in peace; and nothing but continued readiness on the part of the latter, and their being supported by the law, has maintained peace between the rival factions. Open rupture has been avoided in the main, but there have been numerous cases of individual trouble, and isolated fights have been frequent.

The late strained relations between France and Great Britain seem in some way to have aggravated the situation. The natives planned a general attack on the English. It was to be made as soon as war was declared. War did not come off, but the native negroes were not to be deterred by that fact. An attack was made, although not so general as originally intended, and the immigrants from the estates in large numbers sought protection in the City of Pointe-a-Pitre. Thither they were pursued, and for a long time the local forces were incapable of restraining disorder.

In the midst of it all the city was fired simultaneously at several points, with the result that is known. Troops from the capital soon suppressed the rioting, but the trouble continues, and has assumed the form of a serious problem. The natives accuse the English of having fired the town. The English reply that the French negroes planned the fire, so as to have an excuse for expelling the English.

Meanwhile the English immigrants, individually and collectively, are in danger of their lives. They dare not return to work, except under military guard, so that every estate where work has been resumed is now a sort of cantonment.

Outside these bounds the life of no Englishman is secure, and the prejudice has spread to classes other than the immigrants. The British Consul is said to have appealed to the Imperial Government, and possibly an international question may arise. The planters throughout the island are represented as "highly exercised over the situation." If the plot—for such it is generally believed to amount to—that aims at the withdrawal from the island of the immigrant laborers should succeed, planters will be thrown back upon native laborers and be at their mercy. This, it is thought, would practicaly result in the suspension of cultivation, for, even if the estates could support the drain of high wages, under no conditions could native labor be depended upon.

Advices from other sources say the trouble is much deeper than any question of labor. It is said to exists in all French colonies, among the negroes, a traditional sentiment that freedom must some day come, as it did to the Haitiens. These people exist in a practical serfdom, which has not been ameliorated under the republican Government; and their ambition has been fired by the reports that reach them of the condition of the natives in Jamaica, Granada, and other English islands under a peasant proprietary system. The idea seems to be that if the planters who monopolize the land could be driven out the land would revert to the natives, and the first step to this end would be to render foreign immigration impracticable.

Between this and open rebellion there is but a step. The Government, however, does not appear, and that it will be taken.

The gravity of the possibilities is acknowledged—owing to the large population and the physical characteristics of the island—but the probabilities are small and few, owing to the absence of leaders and of competent initiative.

On the whole, it is believed that the exemplary punishment of those most directly responsible for the recent and present trouble will obviate future difficulty.

CENSUS OF INSECTS.

"Good, Bad, and Indifferent" Classes —The Majority Good.

From The London Daily Mail.

An insect census has just been taken on purely scientific lines with a view to determine as far as it is possible which insects are a boon and a blessing to mankind and which are the reverse.

According to the census insects are to be classified as good, bad, and indifferent; the good insects number 116 families, the bad insects amount to 113 families, while the indifferent insects, who could not for one reason or another satisfactorily answer all the questions on their census papers, and must therefore for the present be looked upon as doubtful characters, reach a total of 72 families.

No fewer than 112 families of the bad or injurious insects feed upon cultivated plants and crops, doing damage to and devouring thousands of pounds' worth of vegetable produce annually, gobbling up our Spring cabbage and succulent young peas, &c., in the most ruthless fashion, while the one hundred and thirteenth family is parasitic upon and causes much harm to warm-blooded animals.

Of the good or beneficial insects, 79 families devote themselves to the destruction of their wicked, vegetable-devouring brethren, which they accomplish in a most satisfactory and wholesale manner, while of the remaining useful insects, 32 families act as scavengers, clearing away with great rapidity all sorts of decaying vegetable and animal matter, two families aid us as pollengers, and three form food for our eatable fishes.

To Preserve the Dead.

From The London Mail.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—A Brussels medical man, Dr. de Richter, has just invented an apparatus for the preservation of the dead with which successful experiments have been made in the hospitals.

The apparatus consists of two large boxes, in one of which the body is placed, and in the other formol is evaporated. The organs preserve their fresh appearance, their plasticity, and their coloration. The destruction of morbid germs in the body is complete and autopsies can, therefore, be conducted without danger of infection from accidental wounds. By means of this apparatus the bodies of persons dying at sea could be preserved without inconvenience to passengers.

New York to Brest.

From The London Mail.

BREST, May 6.—The annual report of Capt. Herbert Gye, R. N., British Consul for the Finisterre district, has just arrived here and has attracted considerable attention.

In this document the Consul draws the attention of the great British shipping companies to an opportunity of doing good business which can be utilized only if it be grasped immediately and before competitors take advantage of it.

This is the establishment of a fast service between New York and Brest. The latter is one of the nearest European ports to America, and, in view of the success of the New York-Cherbourg Company, Capt. Gye believes that a New York-Brest service would be even more successful.

The Consul enters into a detailed account of the especially favorable conditions which this route presents.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The returning trains and boats yesterday brought back to town but a proportion of the travelers who left on Saturday. In fact, there are not many representatives of society in the city just at present. Newport is beginning to fill up slowly, and the smaller resorts are all commencing to show signs of social activity. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has returned to Newport, but her husband has been in town. The Cornelius Vanderbilts are expected back from Europe this week, but will make a very short stay in the city and go direct to Newport, where the Breakers is being placed in readiness to receive them. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt sailed for America on the Vallant last Thursday.

Mrs. Astor is also one of those who will be back in America during the week. She always rests a few days in town before she goes to Newport. The John Jacob Astors will not leave their place on the Hudson just yet, and when they go to Newport will only stop there a very short time. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., were in town yesterday, and the Harry Payne Whitneys will be here a day or two before they go to Newport, at which place they are due on Saturday.

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With society so very scattered, there can be little or no movement socially at present. The incoming ships, however, will bring a good many, and familiar faces will be seen at the play—if the weather becomes cooler—and at the restaurants in the evenings. The suburban element continues to be very gay. At Morristown there is golf, and there are dances at the Morris County Clubhouse once a week. Mrs. Frederic Benedict to-morrow evening gives a small dance at Oyster Bay, and Mrs. McK. Twombly a luncheon at Florheim. The daily contest goes on and grows in interest at Baltusrol, and Garden City has become somewhat of a Mecca for golfers, who have been watching Harriman and Sands practicing for their championship game in the West.

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There are also a few weddings, some in town and some in the suburbs. The wedding of Miss Gertrude Walker, the daughter of Mrs. Eliza Walker, of 1,048 Fifth Avenue, to Frank Winthrop Jordan, a graduate of Yale College, class of '95, takes place this afternoon at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. A reception will follow the ceremony at Delmonico's. Miss Augusta Meinell Linherr, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Anton Linherr, and Mr. Vincent Paul Travers will be married at St. Francis Xavier's to-morrow morning. At St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church there will take place the marriage of Miss Lillian J. Hayes, the daughter of Mrs. Margaret Hayes, and Mr. William T. Redner. Miss Louise Bancroft Smithers and Mr. Stephen Innes of Philadelphia will be married at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and a home wedding will be that of Miss Gertrude Olliffe to Mr. Howard Wooley.

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A special train will take the guests to the wedding of Miss Florence Eno and Mr. Leon Graves. The bride is a daughter of Mr. John Chester Eno, and the wedding takes place at the country seat of the family, in Connecticut. A large number of invitations have been issued, and quite a representative gathering from New York will be present. Many of the literary set will go to Northampton, Mass., where there are several house parties, for the marriage of Miss Mary Boardman Cable, the daughter of George Cable, the novelist, and Mr. Alfred L. P. Dennis of this city.

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This afternoon there will be a very quiet wedding which will be of much interest in society. The bride is Miss Emily L. Flanders, and the bridegroom Charles Walker Maury. Mr. Maury is the son of the famous Southern Admiral, and a member of the Union, Calumet, Manhattan, and other clubs. Miss Turnure will be the bridesmaid. The ceremony will take place at the bride's residence, 25 East Thirty-eighth Street, and will be performed by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

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In London to-morrow there will be two events of interest to Americans. The much-talked-of wedding of Miss Burns to Mr. "Loulou" Harcourt will take place in the morning, and in the evening Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck will give a cotillion for the coming out of her daughter, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills last Winter. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, are now in London, and will be present at the cotillion. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck always gives one large entertainment every season. On one occasion the lights all went out, and on another the floor was so slippery that several couples fell while dancing. These little accidents rather discouraged Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck. She has, however, a very beautiful new house, with a pretty ballroom. There will be several Americans at the cotillion, including, of course, Mrs. Bradley Martin and the Countess of Craven.

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The Count and Countess of Langier Villars are among the returning passengers this week. They will pass the Summer as usual at Bar Harbor. Judge and Mrs. Batchellor and Miss Batchellor are coming over to pass a part of the Summer near Saratoga. They have been in Egypt the entire Winter, and have stopped en route in Paris, where they have many friends. Mrs. Frederic Sherman has been among the American givers of entertainments in Paris. She had a cotillion last week, at which there were many New Yorkers present, including Mrs. Griswold Grey and Miss Irvin, Miss Agnes Blackington, Mrs. David King, and Miss King.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm are Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Fred Betts, Col. John L. S. McCook, John Cadwalader, Prof. S. S. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Coe, and A. O. Burnham.

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On the St. Paul to-morrow are booked Mr. Vale Blacque, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Crosby, Lord Fincastle, who has been attending the Christian Science meeting at Boston; Mrs. A. L. La Montagne, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Willis sail to-day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 5.—The automobile carriage has made its appearance in Newport. The first arrival was for Buchanan Winthrop and automobile bicycles for W. Butler Duncan and Col. Reginald Norman arrived late in the day.

Casino registrations include W. S. Miller, United States Navy; Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Major D. W. Lockwood, United States Army.

The season at Spouting Rock Beach began to-day.

The yacht Nahma will sail to-morrow for Scotland, and will lay up until Mrs. Goelet wishes to use her. Mrs. Goelet and her family will pass the season at her cottage on the cliffs.

Commander and Mrs. T. C. McLean will hold a reception in honor of Admiral Sampson and his officers at the torpedo station Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse are expected at Rhue House to-morrow for the season.

Commodore E. D. Morgan and his family are shortly to arrive at Beacon Rock for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dulles and Miss Dulles have arrived at the Dulles cottage on Ochre Point Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel take possession of their Ochre Point cottage Wednesday, and are at present living on the Sultana.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is expected for the season at the Train place to-morrow.

Mrs. F. O. French and her daughter, Miss French, have arrived at Harbor View for the season.

Horses and carriages for Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived from New York yesterday.

Horses and carriages have arrived for Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Mrs. George A. Converse will, with the Misses Converse, leave here to-morrow for Norris, Vt., to pass the Summer.

Mrs. C. H. Stockton, wife of Commodore Stockton, President of the War College, entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Admiral Sampson. There were among the guests Capts. Chadwick, Taylor, Sigsbee, Ludlow, and Thomas, Commanders Stockton, McLean, Lieut. Commander Staunton, and several others.

Sunday evening Prof. and Mrs. Pompelly gave a delightful musicale at their cottage on Gibbs Avenue, which was very largely attended.

Mrs. George W. Wales is expected at her cottage on Yznaga Avenue on the 15th instant.

S. H. Whitwell and family will arrive for the season June 15 at their cottage on Berkeley Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville are expected from Europe on July 1, and will come to their cottage at once. Paul D'Hauteville has already arrived for the season.

The officers of the War College, training, and torpedo stations will give a dance at the college next Saturday afternoon in honor of the officers of the fleet.

It was learned to-day that a syndicate of New York capitalists had been formed for the purpose of erecting a first-class and modern hotel on Bellevue Avenue, and was negotiating for the land running along Bellevue Avenue and in front of the Casino, which includes the James Gordon Bennett and Paran Stevens estates, as well as the strip of land on William Street owned by the Lawton estate.

The second week of the special course of the War College opened this morning, with the attendance of Admiral Sampson, Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Chadwick, Capt. Thomas, and other officers of the fleet, and the President of the College, Commander Stockton. For the first period Lieut. Commander Murdock, a member of the staff, gave a review of the strategical features of the New England coast, and the second period was devoted to war games. The programme for to-morrow includes the reading of a paper by Capt. Mahan on "Naval Strategy," while the second period will be devoted to war games.

Mrs. William Edgar and Miss Edgar have arrived at the Edgar cottage for the season.

Miss Emily O. Gibbes has gone to Northeast Harbor, Me., for the Summer.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee has taken the King cottage at Jamestown for the Summer, and his family has already arrived there.

Gen. F. V. Greene has joined his family at Jamestown for the Summer.

John C. Bancroft has arrived at his cottage.

Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, wife of Capt. Jewell of the cruiser Brooklyn, is visiting here.

Benjamin Smith of Philadelphia has arrived for the season.

Invitations have been received here for the wedding of Miss Mary Dickey to Gen. James M. Varnum in Grace Church, New York City, on June 14, at noon.

John W. Ellis has arrived at Stone Acre for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray have arrived for the season.

THE FILIPINO "YELLOWS."

They Tell How the "Yanquis" Run and Commit Suicide Rather than Surrender.

From The London Chronicle.

An English journalist who has recently been acting on war service in the Philippines sends to a relative in this country a not unamusing account of the methods adopted by some representatives of the "yellow press" of America and their employers to make their accounts of the present operations interesting, tactics which seem to be successfully copied, indeed rather improved upon, by the Filipinos themselves. It will probably come as a surprise to most people in this country to learn that the followers of Aguinaldo have either newspapers or war correspondents; but so it is. Not only this, but it is, says our correspondent, their custom to "send big sensations to their readers, glorifying heroic deeds which have never occurred, and inflating the pride of people already too bellicose." He continues:

"On the battlefield of Guiguinto, just before Malolos, I picked up a few newspapers which I saw sticking out of the pocket of a corpse. No rebel newspapers have been coming into Manila, or within the lines at all, so I was (like everybody else on this side) quite in the dark as to the rebels' side of the story, and very anxious to learn. So I was guilty for this occasion only of corpse looting.

"The rebels evidently have as much journalistic ability and enterprise as the Americans, for they make as much fuss over a trivial skirmish, and shout "Victory!" just as loud when there is just as little to shout about. American papers are full of tremendous battles in which guns roared and thundered, the air was full of bullets, a perfect hail of molten lead, the "mighty metronome of modern armaments resounded far and wide over the field of glory"—and two men were slightly wounded. The other side says just the same. It is all fudge. There has been nothing at all approaching what could be properly called a decently lively election meeting. The total death rate from fighting since Feb. 4 to April 4, say sixty days, has averaged about five per day on the American side, and ten per day on the rebel side, with armies of 30,000 and 60,000 in the field.

* * * But the descriptive writing on both sides makes up for the poor show of fight. The Americans are great at writing, but the Filipinos are greater. If the "New York Howler" has slain his thousands, the "Malolos Magnifier" has slain his tens of thousands.

"There is a remarkable similarity about the two styles of sensationalism. The American reports invariably state 'Enemy's losses severe, but exact figures unobtainable, because the dead were removed in carts.' I am trying to prove by this how this is so, because the censor has made me put it in my telegrams sometimes. The rebel papers say always "Large numbers of Americans were seen to drop dead before our gallant attack, but the enemy concealed the extent of their losses by removing the corpses.'

"The Republica Filipina right up to March 23 maintains that all the American attacks on Caloocan have failed, and it adds "the Americans are trying their best to make a bold show and keep up appearances, but they are weaker and weaker every time they assail us, and the climate, to which they are accustomed is killing them off like flies.' It goes on to describe how the brave and clever Gen. Lunar, Minister of War, directed operations, now standing on the top of Caloocan Church to survey the surrounding country, now coming down to visit the remotest outposts and encourage the men to get right into Manila. Now, Caloocan was taken on Feb. 10. I know, for I was there. And on the date of this publication, March 23, the Americans were within sight of Malolos itself.

"Americans are much tse same. I know a correspondent here who got an angry telegram from his employers asking "Why did you not cable capture of Pateros?" He replied, in perfect truth, "Because it never occurred," and all the reward his virtue brought was a severe reprimand for lack of enterprise. I know another American correspondent who had an assistant to take notes from dictation, and was pulled up in the middle of an exciting story, the stenographer saying, "I found out that that 'was all a mistake; it didn't happen at all.' 'Never mind, it's good copy,' and all other correspondents were beaten on that story. One was dismissed as incompetent, because he always failed to supply this class of news items.

"Again, the Republica of March 17 goes to the trouble of explaining how there are so few American prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. This explanation is evidently for the benefit of doubting Filipinos whose friends and relatives have disappeared in large numbers, and who think there ought to be correspondingly large numbers of Los Yanquis for them to gloat over. The paper says: 'Malicious persons have spread the report that we are not very civilized, and so the Americans are afraid of bad treatment in our prisons, so they kill themselves rather than surrender. It is not that they are brave, but that they fear.'

"In another issue it describes how 'the valiant Gen. Pio del Pilar, in the wooded wildernesses and rocky fastnesses of Malapat-na-bato (Flat Rocks, a place near the town of Pasig, up the river of the same name,) sent his fierce dagger men into the depths of the forest to chase the Yanquis out of hiding as a huntsman lets loose a pack of eager hounds from the leash to drive the wild beast from its lair into the open light of day, where men, honest and brave men, may exterminate the vermin!' On this occasion Pio did a best-on-record run up into the mountains, with a swarm of Pennsylvania and Colorado volunteers tearing after him, cursing their luck that they could not catch him."

Kaiser as Stage Manager.

From The London Mail.

BERLIN, May 14.—At the Court Theatre, Wiesbaden last night the Kaiser superintended the final rehearsal of his drama, "Der Eisenzahn," ("The Iron Tooth,") as adapted by Capt. Josef Lauff, a military officer.

Sitting in the pit, with only one aide-de-camp, his Majesty personally gave directions to the performers, often cutting short part of the action or altering some of the lines according to notes which he read from his pocketbook.

The play is purely political, and represents the struggle for liberty at Berlin against the then Hohenzollern Markgraf, Frederic of Brandenburg, which results in the overthrow of the people's leader, the Burgomaster of Berlin.

Most of the scenes were designed by the Kaiser, and show how thoroughly versed his Majesty is in the costumes and customs of the middle of the fifteenth century.

The Kaiser alone witnessed the final rehearsal on Saturday, and in several places showed ability as a stage manager.

Only the third act was applauded yesterday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John A. Buckingham.

John A. Buckingham, a retired broker, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home in Watertown, Conn., on Sunday afternoon of Bright's disease. He was confined to his bed only for one week. Mr. Buckingham was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1838. He came to this city about thirty years ago and engaged in the stock brokerage business. His home was at 47 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn. Soon after coming here he married Miss Anna McLean, the daughter of the late Samuel McLean of Brooklyn. Eight years ago Mr. Buckingham retired from active business life and moved to Watertown. He was a non-resident member of the Union League Club and a member of the Connecticut Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution. He is survived by a widow and two sons, both of whom are students at Yale. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at Watertown at 3 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

Gen. ADRIAN ROOT died yesterday at Buffalo, aged sixty-six years. Gen. Root served throughout the civil war, entering the service as Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first New York Volunteers.

GEORGE OLIVER, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and of the Washington Market commission house of George Oliver & Co., died on Sunday at Suffern, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE TROTT, one of the six organizers of the Union League of Philadelphia, is dead. He was ninety years old. Mr. Trott was born in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard. For many years he was engaged in business in Philadelphia. He retired about twenty-five years ago.

A dispatch from Port Townsend, Washington, reports the death of Passed Assistant Surgeon STEPHEN S. WHITE, United States Navy, at Juneau on May 30. He was attached to the gunboat Wheeling, now on duty in Alaskan waters. He entered the navy from Maryland in May, 1887, and was promoted to his present rank in 1890. He joined the Wheeling July 27, 1896.

STEPHEN LAWRENCE of Little Neck, L. I., died at his home there Saturday, after a brief illness. He was seventy-five years old. He had been a lifelong resident of that part of Queens County. He never married, and was the last of three brothers to survive. The funeral was held yesterday from his late residence. Burial was in the family plot in Zion Churchyard.

Mrs. SARAH A. LOOMIS, who died at her home in Binghamton, N. Y., last Saturday, aged eighty-eight years, was the mother of Frank Loomis, formerly General Counsel of the New York Central Railroad; of Horace Loomis, formerly engineer in charge of sewers in the Department of Public Works, in this city; of Edward H. Loomis of New York, and of Charles W. Loomis of Binghamton.

Mrs. MARY J. GRIFFITH died yesterday at her home, 21 West Fifty-sixth Street. She was the daughter of the late Daniel D. Jones and widow of the late Griffith W. Griffith, who died in Dresden in 1891. Mrs. Griffith was born in New York City in 1829, and for many years has been identified with charitable works in New York City. The funeral services will take place on Thursday at her home. Burial will be at Woodlawn.

Dr. ABRAM E. CONROW, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders at Mount Holly, N. J., died yesterday in the German Hospital in Philadelphia. He was operated upon for appendicitis a week ago. His wife died on April 5. Five children survive them. Dr. Conrow's death is generally credited to his devotion to his political associates. Dr. Conrow attended meetings of the Freeholders when he should have been in bed.

JOHN J. UMPLEBY died on Sunday at his home, 547 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Philadelphia sixty-two years ago, but came to New York in his youth. He was a member of the bookbinding firm of Tompkins, McIndoe & Co., retiring ten years ago. During the civil war he served in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. A widow and one son survive him. The funeral services will be

GRAVESEND TRACK RACING.

Satin Slipper Easily Won the Patchogue Stakes.

FOUR HORSES CHANGE OWNERS

Moslem, Saducee, The Burlington Route, Intrusive, and Prestidigitator Win Their Races.

A pleasing innovation at the Gravesend track yesterday was the running of the hurdle race at the beginning instead of at the close of the day's sport. It was a handicap at a mile and three-quarters, and had a field of a half dozen starters, with Ben Eder favorite in the speculation and Forget a strong second choice. Neither of them got any part of the money, the reason in Ben Eder's case being that, while running in front of the field he "pecked" at the jump in front of the clubhouse on the first time round the track, unseating his jockey, and going to his knees. The stumble unseated Finnegan, but catching his arms about the horse's neck, the jockey managed to climb back into the saddle and finish the race. But the accident put Ben Eder so far back that he was not able to catch Premier and Moslem. The former made the running after the stumble and led to the very last stride, when Moslem managed to nose him out of the first money. Premier made a good impression as a jumper, and seems to take more kindly to the game than he does to racing on the flat. Peter II., who was quietly played as a good thing for the race at 8 to 1, managed to finish in third place, which he would not have done had Ben Eder not met with his accident.

Just before the race Mr. F. C. O'Reilly sold his hurdler, Kinvarra, to Pat Meany, the old steeplechase rider, and he ran in his interest in the race, but accomplished nothing for his new owner. Mr. O'Reilly also sold Ineennemara, another of the offspring of his fast mare, Connemara, to W. C. Whitney as a brood mare. She is a big mare, a daughter of Darebin, and has quite a bit of speed, and a number of engagements in stakes, which may be filled, though the object of the purchase was for breeding purposes. During the morning John E. Madden bought Approval, which won a good race last Thursday, from Pat Dunne, and the two-year-old colt Prince of Melbourne from C. T. Patterson. It was said that he paid $5,000 for the former and $3,000 for the latter.

A bit of a sensation was created in the ring during the afternoon when a party of strangers appeared and began betting with gold coins, something that is rarely seen in the ring. The bettors were a lot of Californians, who are here to attend the prize fight, and who are incidentally taking in the races for the sake of getting coin enough from the bookmakers to pay the expenses of their journey East. As they backed the "tips" Desperado in the third race, Hurly Burly in the fourth, and Hard Knot in the fifth, and all of them were beaten off, the Californians did not get their twenty-dollar gold pieces back, and ran up their bill of expenses quite considerably.

Aside from the hurdle race there was but one fixture on the card, that being the race for the Patchogue Stakes, for which Hurly Burly was the tip and the favorite. But she never was in the hunt. Satin Slipper and Alpen had the race between them, the former winning very handily by a length. Alpen lasted just long enough to get the place money from Handball, and the three good things, Hurly Burly, L'Allouette, and Armament, brought up the rear, none of them being able to get any part of the money. Satin Slipper's change of form was probably due to the fact that she was ridden by Mitchell instead of by Mahel, who has attempted to ride her in her recent races, and would not take the necessary chances to win with her. Both her owner, M. F. Dwyer, and his son, Charles F. Dwyer, bet against the chances of the winner, backing other horses to beat her.

Saducee continued his winning career by capturing the second race, a five-furlong dash, in the easiest possible fashion upon The Corinthian, who beat Mischievous for the place, the trio being the only ones that were at all prominent in the field at any part of the journey. It was said that Mr. Astl, owner of the colt, refused $7,000 for Saducee before the race and $10,000 after it, although it was known that he bought the horse out of a selling race at Aqueduct.

The Burlington Route, which is a horse, and not a railroad, as the name would seem to indicate, managed to crawl out of the maiden class in the third race at a mile and a sixteenth. He was the favorite in the betting and just nipped Great Neck out of the money after a smart drive through the stretch, in which Andronicus took part for a short distance, so getting third money. Stratheonan and Lady Madge, who were leaders for about six furlongs, cut it badly in the stretch, and still get their maiden allowances.

"Dave" Gideon cut a watermelon of the juiciest in the fifth race, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, with his colt Intrusive, who ran pretty well last season, but who had apparently been forgotten by the players until after Mr. Gideon and his friends began backing him at the comfortable odds of 10 to 1, and kept at it until his price was driven down to 6 to 1, when the horses went to the post. Intrusive was sent to the front at flagfall, and Taral kept him there until he had won the race by a couple of open lengths from Charentus, against whom the shrewd "Dutchman" would take no chances. Imp, the good thing of the Westerners, who has cost them a fortune, ran third, and the tip of the Californians, Hard Knot, had to be content to finish a bad sixth in a field of nine.

A flying start gave Prestidigitator the last race at five furlongs, and enabled "Pittsburg Phil" to win a lot more money than the colt cost him when he bought him from H. & D. H. Morris. Mr. Smith is said to have backed him to win about $20,000, getting odds of from 5 to 1 down to 3 to 1, at which price he closed. Waring, the second choice in the betting was a fair second, and Shoreham, the favorite, a distant third.

Spencer was the only jockey to win two races during the afternoon.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or only $15 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Time—3:20½.

1—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 5 years, by Sunfoot-Onoma, 152 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(Veitch)
2—Premier, James McLaughlin's ch. h., by Sir Modred-Premium, 6, 140, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1..(Brazil)
3—Peter II., A. G. Blakely's b. h., by Brutus-Bonnie Jean, aged, 142, 8 to 1....(Hueston)

Ben Eder, 6, 160, 8 to 5, (Pinnegan;) Forget, 6, 148, 5 to 2, (Cochrane,) and Kinvara, 5, 136, 15 to 1, (Johnson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $100 each, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Winners of $1,000, or three races of any value, to carry 3 pounds extra. Non-winners of $750, not having won three races, allowed 7 pounds; maidens, 15 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:01⅘.

1—Saducee, The Kensico Stable's ch. g., by Battrampton-Sadie, 122 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Mischievous, C. Fleischmann's Sons's br. c., 109, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(W. Martin)
3—The Corinthian, A. White's ch. c., 107, 8 to 1.....(Odom)

La Fourche, 107, 8 to 1, (N. Turner;) Miss Strauss, 115, 5 to 1, (Doggett,) and Eileen Daly, 105, 50 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights fourteen pounds below the scale. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—The Burlington Route, Turney Brothers' b. c., by Candlemas-Puritan Lass, 112 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Great Neck, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 112, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Andronicus, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 113, 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Desperado, 112, 18 to 5, (Sims;) Strathconan, 113, 20 to 1, (Poucon;) Lady Madge, 112, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Northumberland, 113, 4 to 1, (Littlefield;) James Tod, 112, 200 to 1, (Gesbourne;) James M., 112, 200 to 1, (O'Leary;) Tennith, 112, 200 to 1, (Garrigan;) Golden Buckle, 113, 12 to 1, (Taral,) and Spangling, 109, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—The Patchogue Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14⅘.

1—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Lady Stylites, $1,000, 98 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Mitchell)
2—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Sons's ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Keepsake, 4, 111, 5 to 1.....(N. Turner)

Momentum, 4, 114, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) L'Alouette, 4, 106, 8 to 1, (McCue,) Hurly Burly, 4, 108, 5 to 2, (Clawson,) and Armament, 3, 103, 4 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by a length; a short head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48⅘.

1—Intrusive, David Gideon's ch. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 113 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 110, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Connor)
3—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5, 122, 4 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Arbaces, 4, 112, 6 to 1, (Bullman;) Handpress, 4, 100, 12 to 1, (Odom;) Hard Knot, 3, 105, 7 to 1, (H. Martin;) Kinnikinic, 5, 126, 3 to 1, (McCue;) Harmonica, 3, 104, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) and Sensational, 4, 86, 60 to 1, (Hothersall,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01⅘.

1—Prestidigitator, G. E. Smith's b. c., by Russell-Active, $1,000, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and even..(H. Martin)
2—Waring, John E. Madden's b. c., 110, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 107, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)

Shrove Tuesday, 104, 7 to 2, (Clawson;) Caribboo, 107, 25 to 1, (N. Turner;) Morbid, 101, 10 to 1, (Bullman,) and Be Be S., 98, 30 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

To-day's Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Concord	113	Athy	101
Harry Crawford	111	Hapsburg	98
Hanwell	109	Varus	98
Cleophus	108	St. Lorenzo	98
Blarneystone	106	Armament	97
Imperator	106	El Mido	93
Sweet Caporal	106	General Shafter	98
Tinge	106	Big Indian	90
Mazarine	103		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $2,500; six pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rhinelander	108	Roysterer	108
Glengar	108	Survivor	108
Heliobas	108	Approval	108
The Kentucklan	108	Admiration	103

Rhinelander and Admiration, Sydney Paget's entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Criterion Stakes of $3,500, for two-year-old fillies. Four and a half furlongs.

Calea	112	Beautiful	112
Primrose Day	112	Benita Brush	112
Star Chime	112	Oneck Queen	112
Virginia Earle	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Don de Oro	125	Previous	105
George Keene	119	Scotch Plaid	92
Bangle	111	Handpress	90
Warrenton	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, ten pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

Scarpio	112	Chenango	112
Plucky	112	Midwood	112
Bramble Rose	112	Wakely	112
Dunblane	112	Kipling	112
Cephalgia	112	Pillager	109
Olcott	112	Red Path	109
Precursor	112	Pearon	109
Wooster Bay	112	Gargoyle	109

Also eligible to start if others scratched:

Grandeur	112	Bald Knight	112
King's Courier	112	Water Bottle	109
Celeritas	112	Eileen Daly	109

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann	113	Spurs	91
Pacemaker	106	Tyran	87
Central Trust	106		

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Connie Lee, 100 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 30 to 1, won; Periwig, 107, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, second; Osmon, 105, (E. Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Rotha, Alamo, Midglen, Hewitzer, Zolo, Fontante, and Direct also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Lady Curzon, 112 pounds, (T. Rose,) 11 to 5, won; John Yerkes, 103, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 1, second; Talma, 103, (Boland,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:02¼. Jeana, Rodd, Dissolute, Brown Thrush, Aurea, Katie O., Lady Mother, and Biddy Early also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Sunell, 101 pounds, (Boland,) 7 to 1, won; Pat Garrett, 95, (Bisping,) 15 to 1, second; Prosecutor, 103, (Britton,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Pancharm, Cynic, Don Clarencio, Victorine, and Blaze Face also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. The Lady in Blue, 95 pounds, (Butler,) 15 to 1, won; Kunja, 103½, (Peterman,) 6 to 1, second; Tillie W., 107, (T. Rose,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Beana, Tragedy, Fantasy, Infelice, and Jane Clay also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Kilmarnock, 102 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, won; Lew Kraft, 105, (H. Williams,) 4 to 1, second; Little Smoke, 102, (J. Mathews,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02. John W. Patton, Lissome, Curtis, Don Wiggers, Gallardo, Cragalinock, and Peter Duryea also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Lyllis, 100 pounds, (Matthews,) 7 to 2, won; Prince Zeno, 107, (Landry,) 20 to 1, second; Benneville, 105, (——,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Savadin, Teuton, Domsie, Ray H., Otto H., and School Girl also ran.

TRIAL SPINS OF THE DEFENDER.

New Steel Mast and Rigging Tested Satisfactorily.

NEWPORT, June 5.—The trial spins of the Defender were begun in Narragansett Bay to-day under favorable conditions. A twenty-knot breeze, somewhat squally, prevailed, and it was not deemed wise to go outside. She was tried only under main and head sails, chiefly for the purpose of testing her new steel mast and rigging. The trial was declared to be very satisfactory.

Mr. Duncan went on board shortly after 11, and soon afterward the yacht was worked out of Brenton's Cove. Then the mainsail was hoisted, and she squared away and proceeded up the bay with a huge white wave under her lee bow. At the north end of Rose Island the Defender broke out the stops in her jib, and the increased canvas caused her to jump ahead as it filled. An hour later she turned down the bay on the starboard tack, with head and main sails set. She then returned to her anchorage.

Royal Phelps Carr ll has gone to New York to bring his yacht Navahoe here to try conclusions with the Defender in her turning-up trials, and later the Navahoe will race with the Defender and the Columbia.

COLLEGE GAMES IN ENGLAND.

Yale and Harvard Accept the Challenge of Oxford and Cambridge.

OXFORD, England, June 5.—A cable message has been received from Harvard and Yale accepting the challenge of Oxford and Cambridge for an athletic contest, provided certain conditions are adjusted, and suggesting either July 12, 13, or 14 as suitable dates. But not one of these dates will do, as the contest must take place on a Saturday in order to catch the London crowd, and July 15 is the date for two great social functions, the Eton and Harrow cricket match and the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park.

It is understood that Oxford and Cambridge will make a counter proposal for July 22, the Saturday preceding the breakup of the London season and the exodus to the Goodwood races.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The Yale track athletes who are candidates for the honor of representing the university abroad in July, in response to the invitation of the English universities, will in a few days start a training table. Eleven men will be taken as a nucleus, and others will be added if funds are forthcoming. Those who will form the table are Capt. Fisher, Blount, Boardman, Adams, Brennan, Spitzer, Smith, Palmer, Frincke, Peters, and Waller. All but the last named are sprinters or burdiers. Waller is entertained in the high jump.

Capt. Fisher declined to make any statement of the challenge or the letter which Yale and Harvard have sent in reply to the Englishmen. No statement will be made of the exact conditions of the meet until another decisive communication has been received from England on the points upon which the Americans desired enlightenment. Capt. Fisher said that, as yet, no Yale athlete is assured of being a member of the international team. Twelve of the Yale athletes are entered in the track games of the New York Athletic Club next Saturday.

Amateur Golf Champion Beaten.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Findlay Douglas, the amateur golf champion, was beaten to-day by T. Courtney Jenkins of the Baltimore Country Club over the course of that club at Roland Park. Jenkins is an eighteen-year-old boy, but is a remarkable golf player. Jenkins and Douglas tied at 169 for the Baltimore Country Club Cup on last Saturday, and played off their match, eighteen holes, medal play, this afternoon. Jenkins had a handicap of 3, but he defeated Douglas without it, making the course in 82, which is within one stroke of the record held by Douglas. Douglas's score to-day was 85.

English Golf Player Coming Here.

LONDON, June 5.—Arrangements were made at Sandwich to-day, where the golf championship games are about to open, for Harry Varden to tour America in September, provided he defeats Park during the forthcoming contest.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Easily Defeat the Clevelands at Washington Park.

DUNN'S PITCHING A PUZZLE

The Clevelands' Pitcher, However, Was an Easy Mark, and the Home Team Made Nineteen Hits.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	32	11	.744
Boston	28	13	.683
Chicago	26	17	.605
St. Louis	25	17	.595
Philadelphia	24	17	.585
Baltimore	23	19	.548
Cincinnati	21	19	.525
Pittsburg	17	23	.425
New York	17	24	.415
Washington	14	29	.326
Louisville	13	29	.310
Cleveland	8	30	.211

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 5.
Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 9; Baltimore, 3.
Washington, 11; St. Louis, 3.

League Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

The Cleveland baseball team never had a chance to win from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. They showed in front for one inning, but once the Brooklyns were fairly started it was all over. The fielding of the visitors was of a kind that will not bring many victories to the club.

The team made few errors, but the players went after base hits and other grounders as though they were weighed down with leaden-soled shoes. As far as hitting goes, the visitors were never in the game.

Dunn served up a mixture of curves that must have dazzled his opponents, as four singles were all they got in the batting line.

The Brooklyns took some time to solve Hughey's pitching. When they did get a line on his pitching Hughey was made to appear like an amateur. At some stages it fairly rained base hits, and the Cleveland outfielders earned their pay, for after the third inning they no sooner had taken their positions than they were compelled to chase after the ball in the sixth inning ten Brooklyn players came to the bat, six of them hitting safely. This included a home run by Jones and Farrell's three-bagger. The latter, by the way, made four hits, including two three-baggers. The Brooklyns, as usual, played a splendid fielding game. The Cincinnatis will begin a series at Washington Park this afternoon, and the Brooklyns will find a harder task before them. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Casey, 3b	2	1	3	2	1	Dowd, cf	1	0	2	0	1
Keeler, rf	2	3	2	0	0	Burley, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Quinn, 2b	1	2	4	1	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	4	5	0	Cross, 3b	0	1	1	2	1
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0	McA'ter, rf	0	0	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	2	2	5	2	0	Lockh'd, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	3	1	1	Tucker, 1b	0	0	7	0	1
Farrell, c	2	4	2	7	0	Sugden, c	0	0	3	1	0
Dunn, p	2	3	2	3	0	Hughey, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	14	19	27	16	3	Total	2	4	24	10	3

Brooklyn	1	0	0	3	0	6	4	0	0	—14
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Stolen bases—Keeler, McGann, McAllister. Two-base hit—Dahlen. Three-base hits—Daly, Farrell, 2. Home run—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 4; off Hughey, 2. Struck out—By Hughey, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cleveland, 4. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 1,200.

Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 5.

BOSTON, June 5.—The champions took another game from the Cincinnatis to-day by timely hitting. Willis proved very effective except in the fifth, when he was hit hard. Corcoran's work at short for Cincinnati was the feature of the game. Score:

Boston	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	—10	
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—5	

Base hits—Boston, 18; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Clarke; Cincinnati, Damman and Peitz. Umpires—Gaffney and Andrews. Attendance, 2,500.

Chicago, 9; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Chicago easily defeated the Baltimores to-day. McGinnity was a little off in his pitching, and the team, as a whole, was not much better, their base running and fielding being bad. Swartwood and Warner were impartially bad in their decisions. As a result of disputes, Griffith and McGraw were sent to the bench. Score:

Baltimore	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	
Chicago	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	x—9	

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 15. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson; Chicago, Griffith, Phyle, and Nichols. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 1,376.

Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The pitching of Rhines and Gardner were equally easy for the locals, and they batted out a victory without difficulty. Fraser kept Pittsburg's hits scattered and pitched a steady game. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—3	
Philadelphia	0	7	0	2	0	0	4	0	x—13	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines, Gardner, and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Fraser and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith. Attendance, 2,025.

Washington, 11; St. Louis, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Cuppy, the St. Louis pitcher, became unsteady in the seventh inning, and the Washingtons secured a commanding lead. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	1	—11	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3	

Base hits—Washington, 15; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; St. Louis, Cuppy, Wilson, and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 1,000.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 7; St. Paul 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 9; Syracuse, 5.
At Newark—Reading, 4; Newark, 3.
At Toronto—Toronto, 13; Rochester, 12.

Yale and Princeton Freshmen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The Yale freshman baseball management has received word from the Princeton manager that it will be impossible for the latter nine to come to New Haven to play a third game to decide the baseball supremacy of the two freshman nines. Each nine has won a game. The Yale freshman manager, C. D. Barnes, will now try to secure the Faculty's permission to have the game played on some neutral field, possibly in New York City.

BASEBALL DIRECTORS MEET.

Philadelphia Will Have to Furnish a Fifty-Cent Stand—Action on Protested Games.

The management of the Philadelphia Baseball Club will have to furnish its patrons with fifty-cent baseball—that is, so far as the Brooklyn, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and New York clubs are concerned. Such was the finding of the Board of Directors of the National League, which was in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday for over six hours.

The meeting was called at the instigation of the Brooklyn and Baltimore clubs who entered a protest against the alleged violation by the Philadelphia management of the rules of the League in failing to furnish fifty-cent stands for its patrons. After this question had been disposed of the board took action on several protested championship games.

As a result of their deliberations, the Louisville-Pittsburg game of May 3, which was won by Pittsburg, will have to be played over again. The New York-St. Louis game, recently protested by the New York Club, stands. This was the game which was forfeited to St. Louis on account of Capt. Gleason's action in refusing to obey Umpire Burns. The board decided to look further into the protest of the Cincinnati Club regarding one of the recent games played on the Polo Grounds.

Protests were made against the work of several of the umpires on President Young's staff, and it is likely that within a few days many changes will be made. The umpires against whom complaints were made are Smith, Andrews, Burns, and Warner. It is likely that "Tim" Hurst will again receive an appointment on the National League staff.

Several deals for players were consummated before the meeting adjourned. President Frank De Haas Robison of St. Louis announced that he had taken Pitcher Sudhoff and Third Baseman Lave Cross from the Clevelana team. In return Pitcher Bates and Catcher Schrenkengost will be transferred from the St. Louis to the Cleveland team. It was also announced that McBride, the Manhattan College pitcher, had signed a St. Louis contract. He will pitch in one of the coming St. Louis-Philadelphia games.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Steinitz, Bird, Lasker, and Maroczy Victors in the Fifth Round.

LONDON, June 5.—The fifth round of the international chess tournament was begun in this city at noon to-day, when the order of play was arranged according to Round 7 of the Berger system, which read as follows: Mason vs. Lasker, Tinsley vs. Steinitz, Bird vs. Teichmann, Cohn vs. Maroczy, Schlechter vs. Pillsbury, Showalter vs. Janowski, and Lee vs. Blackburne; Tschigorin a bye.

A recess was taken at 4:30, when the following results had been arrived at: Mason and Lasker adjourned their game in an even position. Tinsley had lost to Steinitz. Bird had beaten Teichmann, Cohn and Maroczy adjourned their game, much in favor of the latter; Schlechter and Pillsbury and Showalter and Janowski adjourned their respective games in even positions, and Lee had been beaten by Blackburne. At the evening session Lasker beat Mason, Maroczy beat Cohn, while Pillsbury andd Schlechter and Showalter and Janowski drew their respective games.

The record of the tournament follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	1	4	Pillsbury	4	1
Blackburne	2½	1½	Schlechter	1½	3½
Cohn	2	3	Showalter	3	1
Janowski	4½	½	Steinitz	3	2
Lasker	3	2	Teichmann	2	3
Lee	½	3½	Tinsley	0	5
Maroczy	4½	½	Tschigorin	2½	1½
Mason	1	2			

The American player, Marshall, beat the Russian, Tabauntschikoff, in the minor tournament this evening.

Yale Crew at Gales Ferry.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 5.—The Yale crew arrived here to-night to complete its training for the race with Harvard June 29. Alfred Cowles, '86, and Richard A. Armstrong, '95, are here to assist in coaching, and will remain until after the race. Dr. Gallaudet will arrive Wednesday. The oarsmen who came to-day include Capt. Allen Nieddicken, Brown, Griswold, Flint, Williams, Wickes, and Greenleaf of the regular eight; Greenway, Brock, Cross, and Mitchell, substitutes; Walton, coxswain; Chittenden, substitute coxswain; Manager Ord Preston, and Assistant Manager R. J. Schweppe.

Practice of Columbia Crews.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 5.—There was a race on the river to-night between the 'Varsity and freshman crews of Columbia University, in which the junior eight more than held their own against their more experienced adversaries. There was one change made in the 'Varsity boat to-night, Mitchell being put in at No. 2 in place of Lawrence. In the freshman boat, Bartow went back to his old place at No. 2, which he had not occupied for several days on account of an injured ankle, which is now well.

Bernhardt's Rehearsal of "Hamlet."

From The London Leader.

PARIS, May 16.—The first night of M. Marcel Schwob's translation of "Hamlet," with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in the title rôle, is definitely fixed to take place on Thursday next.

I was fortunate enough to be present yesterday at the dress rehearsal of the ghost scene, and, without wishing to be indiscreet, I may say that Mme. Sarah looks extremely well and virile in her rendering—even better than she did as Laurenzaccio.

The scenery of the Castle of Elsinore is magnificent—an immense courtyard with the portcullis raised at the back, a triumph of artistic design.

Mme. Sarah is everything in her theatre, stage manager, professor of rhetoric, prompter, shifter.

The curtain rises. "Give me my pelisse," says the actress, "I am cold—and let's begin. Give us that again, Ginfer, we can't hear you." Then Hamlet, in his long black velvet cloak, stalks on the scene. "You must tell the leatherer to make this belt smaller. My sword jumps about in it, and does not hold to my side. Ah, there you are, Morand, [one of the translators.] Bon jour, mon ami. You may kiss me!" The spectre appears. "Hold off your hands! Unhand me, gentlemen!" shouts Hamlet. "But don't be so limp," adds Mme. Sarah. "Show a little more energy. When I dart forward to follow the ghost hold me back violently. You won't hurt me! Don't let me go till I tell you to. Now! There! That's better!" The scene continues. Then when the spectre flits from place to place three times pursued by the electric light—"No, that won't do at all! One spectre is grandiose! Two spectres childish! Three grotesque!" And the scene begins over again.

Hospital Discipline.

From The London Times.

Medical officers notoriously have strange ideas of justice, but I have heard nothing more astonishing in this way than a recent story from Netley. The authorities there had occasion to take notice of one or two disorderly manifestations in one of the wards. Not content with admonishing an N. C. O. who was in charge of the room, the medical officer on his next round struck off the diet tables such items as barley water, lemonade, &c., and in one case put the men on what is known as "convalescent diet." Unless the medical authorities are prepared to say that these patients were already receiving unnecessary luxuries—which does not seem very probable—this proceeding means that the men were deprived of medical necessaries by way of punishing them—a monstrous piece of stupidity, to say nothing of the fact that the whole ward were punished indiscriminately for the peccadilloes of two or three of their number.

A Good-Sized Lake Trout.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

J. H. Warren has on exhibition one of the largest trout that was ever caught. The fish was caught by T. F. Turner of Canton in Lake Erie, near Huron, a few days ago. It measures 3 feet 6 inches in length and weighed, when taken from the water, twenty-seven pounds. Mr. Turner caught the fish on an ordinary trout line, and it took him more than an hour to land it.

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POLO FULL OF EXCITEMENT

Second Team of the Philadelphia Country Club Beat the First.

CHEERED BY THE SPECTATORS

Experts Called It the Best Contest in Years—Played on the Westchester Grounds.

Polo of the most exciting sort was seen yesterday on the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester, when the first and second teams of the Philadelphia Country Club engaged in the final contest for the Country Club Cups. The second team won by the narrow margin of one goal, the score standing nine goals for the second team and eight for the first Philadelphia team. A number of polo enthusiasts watched the sport with the keenest interest.

"Well, that's the best game of polo I've seen in two years," said Major J. C. Cooley, one of the veterans of the sport, at the close of the exciting fourth period; "let's give the second team and all the Philadelphians a cheer." Following out the suggestion, the Major, with a number of clubmen, walked up to where the Philadelphians were dismounting from their ponies, and gave them a long and appreciative cheer.

The teams lined up as follows:

PHILADELPHIA 1ST.	Hd'cp.	PHILADELPHIA 2d.	Hd'cp.
1. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	4	1. J. F. McFadden	3
2. C. E. Wheeler	5	2. W. Hinkle Smith	3
3. George McFadden	4	3. C. E. Zeilan	3
Back, R. E. Strawbridge	4	Back, A. E. Kennedy	6
Total	17	Total	17

The teams, therefore, started even. The first team was slightly the favorite, and the dashing manner in which its four players began the game seemed to justify that sentiment. In forty-five seconds George McFadden made a goal, and in one and a quarter minutes he had another one, and thirty seconds later Rosengarten gave the third goal to the first team. This was fast work, three goals in two and a half minutes, the quickest scoring that has been seen on the field in any of this season's games.

Zeilan was the first to score for the second team. He is the youngest player on the two teams, but a fast rider, and very clever in many of his shots. Then Kennedy, who, with Smith, shared the honors of the strong men on the second team, added another goal, and the prospects of a close game brightened.

Wheeler finally made a goal for the first team, and after some fast work for three minutes, Smith made one for the second team

THE FUTURE OF JAMAICA

Growing Desire for Annexation in the British West Indies.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR TRADE

Oppressive Tariff Measures of the British Rule the Cause of the Stagnation of Commerce.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 30.—The abstract question of the political possibility and the industrial and commercial desirability of the annexation of the British West Indies to the United States is nothing new. As a matter of casual discussion, at least, it has been on the cards since 1867, when Gen. Grant developed the scheme for acquiring the Danish islands.

It, however, remained for the American conquest of Cuba and Puerto Rico to awaken the English colonists to a full realization of the outlook. The Americanization of those two islands presents a most serious menace to the industrial and commercial prosperity of their British neighbors, and it is only natural that the English colonists should have been attracted by Andrew Carnegie's suggestion to exchange the British West Indies for the Philippines.

As far back as August of last year the question of securing annexation to the United States was mooted in Jamaica. Nothing came of it, however. A plebiscite was suggested in planting circles, and the commercial community was not wanting in sympathy with the proposal. But, on the other hand, the extreme antagonism of the colored population was so marked that the most enthusiastic annexationists realized the then impracticability of a plebiscite. Consequently the matter was speedily shelved.

The continued industrial decadence of the islands under the unfair treatment of the mother country, and the ever-growing menace of Cuba and Puerto Rico, has again brought the question into prominence. In this case it is the Island of St. Kitts that has taken the initiative and made some definite move. While Jamaica, on the principle of that a bird in the hand is better than no bread, insists on securing commercial reciprocity with the United States, St. Kitts has come forward with a plebiscite asking for actual annexation.

As might have been expected, the West Indian newspapers, as a whole, being mostly in the hands of colored men, to whom the very word American is obnoxious, have denounced the plebiscite and endeavored to obscure its significance. Under the circumstances, the St. Kitts annexationists have issued a manifesto to the sister Colonies setting forth their position and furnishing seven reasons why West Indians should seek admission into the United States.

This manifesto, signed by the most prominent men in the island, has excited widespread attention, and promises to bring the whole question to an acute stage. Following is the text of the reasons on which the annexation movement is based:

"1. Because the persistent refusal of the British Government, (in spite of thirty years of agitation, petitions, and appeals of various kinds,) to do simple justice to them in the matter of the sugar bounties has reduced the people to poverty and despair and has released them from all claim to loyal and grateful allegiance to the mother country.

"2. Because the expensive and extravagant administration maintained in the colonies against the will of the people entails heavy and oppressive taxation which is entirely out of proportion to the slender and woefully reduced means of the inhabitants.

"3. Because the contiguity of the islands to the United States makes the latter country the 'natural market' for their products, and, as the bulk of the exports go to the United States, it is only a question of time for the bulk of the imports to come from there also.

"4. Because in a very short time the population of the United States will number 100,000,000, and, as Americans are among the largest consumers of sugar in the world, incorporation with the United States would guarantee the West Indies a permanent, remunerative market for their staple product, in which they would find protection from unfair competition.

"5. Because the population of the United States is essentially English, and under republican institutions full political liberty and equal rights of citizenship are the birthright of all, irrespective of race, creed, or class.

"6. Because at any time the United States Government may, by a change in their tariff law, discriminate against the West Indies, and there being no other available market for the staple product of these islands, the people are liable to be reduced to starvation at any moment. This precarious and absolute dependence on the grace of a foreign Government is very undesirable and should come to an end.

"7. Because with an assured, protected market in the United States, and under the stimulus of American energy and American capital, industry would revive, trade generally would improve, the demand and the remuneration for labor would increase, the wholesale exodus of the cream of the population which is now taking place would be arrested, the cloud of poverty and depression which hangs like a pall over the islands would be lifted, and all classes would be richer, happier, better off, and more contented than they are under the hopeless and depressing conditions that, as a result from the apathy of the British Government, now exist."

THE CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

President McKinley Annoyed by the Criticisms of Reformers Upon His Recent Action.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President does not conceal his vexation at the report of the National Civil Service Reform League on the recent changes in the civil service regulations. Indeed, to several visitors to the White House he has complained that the comments upon the changes made much of the alleged weakening effect and very little of the added strength assured to the system by the changes. The President, who reminds his visitors who speak on this subject that he has devoted a good deal of time for two years to consideration of the changes, feels that he ought to be as fully aware of the probable effect of the amendments as those who do not have the best opportunities to observe the working of the law and the necessity for amendment of the regulations.

Men in and out of the public service, who have watched the operation of the civil service law since 1883, say that while they do not quite give up the idea of considering the President to be a friend of the merit system, they find it difficult to discover the advantages hidden under the apparent disadvantage. It is admitted that there might have been necessity for allowing the scientific bureaus to choose their own experts without going to the Civil Service Commission, but the suspicious civil service men wonder whether that provision was not made chiefly to suit the political taste and ambition of the political Fish Commissioner, who is simply one of Senator Elkins's workers.

Notwithstanding the assurances given by Secretary Gage and others interested in making the changes acceptable to the country, the pronounced friends of extended civil service reform say that with much less difficulty than he is now likely to encounter the President might have applied the civil service law to the Census Bureau if he had exercised his right to recommend that course. Some of the bureaus affected by the changes admit that they had become accustomed to the law, and were greatly relieved to be free from the political importunity that has been sanctioned by the President's recent order.

Now and then, for some months—perhaps for more than two years—instances have been brought to light of appointments in the Post Office Department that appear to have been made in total disregard of the civil service law. It is known that all the high officers in that department are not friendly to the reform, and that sometimes they have expressed their indifference. As instances of disregard were not followed by prompt and severe remonstrances against the defiance, the department has come to be very flippant in referring to the subject. Only an investigation, which cannot be undertaken easily and conducted successfully with the officers concerned opposing it, could show that reports of the action of the department are justified, but where there is so much smoke, say the civil service reformers, it is to be supposed that there is fire.

At a time when an increase of interest and confidence were required to be shown by the Administration, and when the opponents of the merit system could have been discouraged with benefit, it is considered unfortunate that a change is ordered, the effect of which at present is to encourage the critics of the system and lead them to believe that if any further steps are taken they will be backward rather than forward. The President's assurances to his visitors are that when the changes have been in operation for a time the adverse opinions expressed of them will prove not to have been justified. But the Administration has not yet furnished a fully convincing account of the beneficial way in which the changes are to operate.

Prize Debate at Yale Law School.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The Wayland Prize debate of the Yale Law School was held to-night, with eight participants. The debaters were compelled to debate in extemporaneous fashion, not being notified until this afternoon in which end on which side they were to debate. The subject was: "Resolved, That an exchange of the Philippines for the West Indies would be desirable both for the United States and Great Britain," and the prize winners were Jacob B. Ullman of this city, first; Nathan A. Smyth of this city, second, and F. A. Lord of Moorehead, Minn., third.

Chicago Stock Exchange Election.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Alfred L. Baker was to-day re-elected President of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GILMAN & RANDALL.—Schedules of Gilman & Randall, hat manufacturers, at 211 Centre Street, show liabilities of $13,483, nominal assets of $4,221, and actual assets of $3,372.

FRANK M. WELLES.—George R. Wood has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank M. Welles, real estate broker, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court, on the application of Edward P. Gavin.

NATIONAL SILK LABEL COMPANY.—An attachment for $4,511 has been obtained here against the National Silk Label Company, a New Jersey corporation, in favor of Abegg & Rusch for merchandise sold to the company from April 27, 1895, to April 16, 1896.

FREDERIC S. ROBINSON.—Frederic S. Robinson, clerk with a mason and builder at 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to John R. Cummings, without preference. In April, 1898, plans were filed by F. S Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to build three dwellings in One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, on lots which he had purchased for $8,750, with a building loan of $10,500.

ABRAHAM MARKOWITZ.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received two attachments against Abraham Markowitz, manufacturer of women's waists at 311 Church Street, in favor of Joseph M. Goldenberg, $200 for commissions as salesman, and in favor of E. B. Sharpe & Co. $186 for merchandise. They were obtained on allegations that all the stock had been removed from the place on the 2d inst. in a large truck, and Mr. Markowitz could not be found. He was formerly a cutter, and began business for himself on Jan. 1 last, claiming $2,200 cash capital.

Out of Town.

JULIUS F. EDSON.—Liabilities amounting to $236,400 are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday by Julius F. Edson, who is engaged in the engraving and publishing business. He scheduled no assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Edward H. Watson of 132 Nassau Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,938 and no assets. All the debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Watson & Co., dealers in papermakers' supplies, formerly at 132 Nassau Street, who made an assignment on Aug. 16, 1897.

Louis Waldmann, wholesale confectioner, of 101 Essex Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,943 and assets $2,216. Among the assets is $1,430 cash on hand and $14 in bank, which is something unusual in bankruptcy petitions; accounts due, $760; note, $12. Of the liabilities $1,000 is to Samuel Waldmann for borrowed money and $200 for wages. The balance of the debts are to 100 creditors for candy bought in the past two months. A few days ago he sold out his stock and fixtures to Clara Halpern for $1,600. He has been in business since Sept. 1895.

Behrend Wintjen, saloon keeper at 288 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,175 and no assets.

Walter Wilcox, plumber, at 1,192 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,207 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Henry Huber Company, which obtained a judgment against him for $3,719. He has been in the plumbing line several years, and was also interested in building operations.

Charles Lerner of 23 Walker Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,666 and nominal assets $4,853, principally in worthless accounts. All the debts were contracted in Philadelphia in 1897.

Joseph Nordenschild, salesman at 123 Prince Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,696 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of women's wrappers at 473 Broadway, and failed in February, 1897.

Suit Over a Picture.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher has received an attachment for $4,725 against Salvador de Mendonca in favor of Francis L. Loring to recover the price paid for the oil painting, "Penitent Magdalen," which Mr. Loring purchased at auction on April 26. Mr. Loring alleged that at the sale the painting was warranted as a genuine work of Murillo, and he bought it under that impression, but discovered afterward that it was not a genuine work of that painter, but a copy. The discovery was made after the painting had been carefully examined by experts. Mr. Mendonca represented himself as a former Minister from Brazil to the United States. He was served with the attachment at the Hoffman House, where he is stopping, yesterday, and it was said afterward that he agreed to take back the picture and refund the money paid for it.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARRY, James T.—J. F. Casey..... $115
BOYLE, Joseph L.—G. Cicero..... 45
BEITTMAN, Marcus A.—Nora Schneittacher, otherwise Nora Davis..... 418
BEITMAN, Marcus A.—S. Schneittacher. 418
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—J. W. Schneittacher..... 418
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—Minnie Schneittacher, now Aarington..... 418
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—Minnie Schneittacher..... 75
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—Abbie W. Nooney. 418
BETTMAN, Marcus A.—Minnie Schneittacher, now Aarington, and others..... 376
BOWDEN, Mary G.—F. H. Leggett and others..... 287
COHN, Isaac—William A. Higgins..... 95
CARPECES, Joseph—F. C. Neale..... 70
CARTER, Edwin C.—Century Engraving Company..... 96
DRIGGS, Louis L.—James P. McGovern... 339
DAHL, William—D. E. McGuire..... 275
DIX, C. Henton, Daniel O'Loughlin, and Francis Wright—G. R. Sutherland..... 390
FOWLER, Clarence M.—C. H. Goldberg and another..... 26
GOLDBERG, Emanuel—L. Goldberg..... 115
GRINDAL, Herbert W.—S. I. De Vino.... 303
GOODMAN, Israel M.—J. Beck..... 241
GRAY, Allan J.—Richmond Bicycle Company, costs..... 96
HULD, Franz—Brett Lithographing Company..... 70
HAGODORN, James B.—J. E. Jacobs..... 87
HERZOG, Mayer, and Henry W. Smith—L. Spiro..... 145
HARRISON, James H., and Louis H. Saddler—E. Pipel..... 28
KRUGER, Edward H., Walter Moore, and William Lunham—H. H. Persons and another, receivers, &c..... 10,346
LYONS, Bernard—L. Oppenheimer and another..... 129
LANGENSTEIN, Conrad—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company..... 99
MORRIUS, Burgess—J. J. Johnson and others..... 80
ROBERTS, Florence E. and Thomas—L. Oppenheimer and another..... 389
STREUBEL, Marie, as administratrix, &c. —Mina Dalker, costs..... 94
SCHIFF, Louis—Louis F. Chemelicek.... 34
SHANNON, Martin—Aspell & Co..... 134
SIEGEL, Jacob—N. Wasserman..... 70
SANFORD, Hattie F.—Lutz E. Dunning.. 93
SILVER, Nathan, by guardian—J. Kaplan, costs..... 89
SELINKA, Isidore—J. Holzman..... 187
UNA, August—Crandall & Godley Company..... 158
WORNKER, Adolph—State Commissioner of Excise..... 25
WOOLSEY, Kate T.—E. P. Jenks & Co... 375
WILLIAMS, Fletcher, Jr.—A. T. Kelly.. 197
WARREN, James—A. E. Raisbeck..... 25
WRIGHT, Francis, Daniel O'Loughlin, and Twentieth Century Club—George R. Sutherland..... 345
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—James Pyle..... 18,518
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Brinkman..... 1,107
INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY COMPANY—G. G. Peck..... 1,450
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—L. Lauscher. 251
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Langron. 126
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Ermilio. 127
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Greenfield..... 197
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Rosenblatt..... 108
THE CITY O. NEW YORK—J. F. Cook. 91
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. C. H. Smith..... 110
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Bloom.. 91

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, June 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

185—Rundle vs. Horner.
194—McPartland vs. Met. St. Ry.
200—Salerno vs. Manhattan Ry.
17—Morton vs. Morning Journal.
80—Schenck vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
82—Same vs. Morning Journal.
90—Richards vs. Wilson.
102—Simon vs. Am. Cr. Ind. Co.
108—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
111—Schofield vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
118—Leiter vs. Ronalds.
144—Anheier vs. Woodward.
145—Johnston vs. Sanger.
155—Laniel vs. Rowell.
156—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
165—Maloney vs. Dunlop.
166—George F. Blake Co. vs. White.
170—Blank vs. Dry D., E. B., &c., R. R.
176—Trowbridge vs. Un. Printing Co.
178—Hoey vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
181—White-Smith Music Co. vs. Morning J'n'l
195—Sun Printing & P. Co. vs. N. Y. Press Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 60, Post Office Building.

61—Alsberus Cement Works vs. Canalboat Carrie Stewart.
80—McCaldin Bros. vs. Schooner Long Isl'd.
86—Morgan vs. Tug Florence.
73—McDonald vs. Schooner Florence.
33—Fenner vs. Tug De Vesaux Powell.
90—Dunlop vs. Ocean Transport Co.
42—Neall vs. Tug Nathan Hale.
110—Wrightman vs. Coro & La Vila R. R.
120—Dearberg vs. SS. Friesland.
34—Sanbern vs. SS. Palatia.
121—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbia L'd Co.
37—Lombard SS. Co. vs. Bowring.
1—De Farconnet vs. Western Ins. Co.
126—N. Y. C., &c., Co. vs. Ferry't Chicago.

Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Sugenheimer.
In re Schultz & Schwerin.
In re Ferguson.
In re Silverman.
In re Rosenwasser.
In re Gutwillig.
In re Marine M. & C. Co.
In re Mellen.
In re Dietz.
In re Hendelman & Lippman.
In re Rosenstein.
In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re Eglee.
In re Krauss.
In re Juster.
In re Schlessinger.

Admiralty at 11 A. M.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 5.—The State Court of Appeals began its Summer term here to-day. On appeals from orders the causes argued to-day were 898, 874, 899, 900, 901, and 889. The calendar of appeals from orders for to-morrow is: 911, 905, 903, 902, 904, 912, 907, 893, 908, 906, 909, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 920, 918, and 919.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Flechter.
15—Green vs. Met. St. Ry.
16—Dunne vs. A. Surety Co.
20—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
23—O'Connell vs. Playa Del Rey M. Co.
25—Jackson vs. Koehler.
26—Burns vs. Mullin.
27—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
28—Haebler vs. John Eichler Brew. Co.
30—Ebert vs. Loewenstein.
31—Meyer vs. Strauss.
34—Hammerschmidt vs. 2d Av. R. R.
38—Hallett vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
41—Wescott vs. Higgins.
45—Hofferberth vs. Meyers.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Ellison vs. N. Y. Times Co.
2—Tries vs. Teffals.
3—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
4—Schwerin vs. Zaohner.
5—Peal vs. Tacoma & Columbia River R.R.
6—In re Newton.
7—In re Siebert.
8—Curley vs. Curley.
9—Pearson vs. Hall.
10—Feldmeuhle vs. Kursheedt Mfg. Co.
11—Monroe vs. Macdonald.
12—In re Ind. Co-op. B. & L. Association.
13—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
14—Thompson vs. Preston.
15—In re Herbert.
16—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Association.
17—In re Valentine.
18—In re Germunson.
19—In re Cornell.
20—In re Bank & Bethune Sts.
21—In re Watts and Canal Sts.
22—In re South St. and Pier 39.
23—Leach vs. Foller.
24—Valentine vs. Valentine.
25—Carey vs. Wakeman.
26—Carey vs. Kieferdorf.
27—In re Dominick, Clark and Broome Sts.
28—In re 25th St. School Site.
29—Auten vs. Huntington.
30—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier.
31—Opperman vs. Opperman.
32—Kohnert vs. Newton.
33—Shaw vs. Vernam.
34—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
35—In re Garniss.
36—Wells vs. Pfeiffer.
37—Friedman vs. Neuberger.
38—Bushby vs. Tuttle.
39—Connolly vs. Connolly.
40—In re Vander Beek.
41—Wilkenson vs. Wilkenson.
42—In re Fowler Switchboard & Tel. Co.
43—In re De Barbier.
44—Krauss vs. Strauss.
45—In re Hughes.
46—Butler vs. Heckscher.
47—Butler vs. Wilson.
48—Foster vs. McMillen.
49—Herrmann vs. Herrmann.
50—Swan vs. Swan.
51—Courtney vs. Dempsey.
52—Foerst vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
53—Doddevd vs. Hall.
54—Vanderbilt vs. White.
55—Hardman vs. Swenson.
56—Hammerstein vs. Moss.
57—Maas vs. Leyton.
58—Pearson vs. Ball.
59—De Vito vs. Malloy.
60—Cooper vs. Cooper.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Butman vs. Butman.
2—Luthins vs. Cameron. Demurrer.
1074—Thalman vs. Wormser.

Preferred cause.

3144—Nat. Blank Book Co. vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

2560—Nat. Park Bank of the Republic vs. Cox.
1859—Quinn vs. Quinn.
3153—Weidman vs. Goldstein.
3278—Sipp vs. Banner.
1102—Standard Nat. B'k vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
2752—Lewisohn Imp. & T. Co. vs. Nellengogen.
1938—Vietor vs. Goodman.
3342—Jewelers' League vs. Hopke.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3402.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Monday, June 12.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Tyler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Duncan Young, Henry Bauman, and Frederick Schweitzer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

8841—Held vs. Finnerty.
9104—Markheim vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9857—Waldron vs. Van Ness.
6924—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5105—August vs. O'Brien.
7368—Ehrhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6248—Harding vs. Elliott.
8807—McLeod vs. Hunter.
9482—Schwartz vs. Hays
9201—Haynes vs. Stott.
9345—Mumford vs. Tilford.
9019—Earley vs. Derr.
6480—Butler vs. Mail & Express Pub. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7673—Stokes vs. Stokes.
1253—Clifford vs. Mayor, &c.
3591—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry.
4771—Kinoy vs. Goldberg.
4422—Pizzuto vs. N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.
4451—Probansky vs. D. Jones Co.
1533—Weidman vs. Everard.
4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Co.
3610—Lauber vs. Met. St. Ry.
3614—De Noyiels vs. same.
4821—Coon vs. Mayor, &c.
4391—Wehle vs. Walsman.
4483—Kirkman vs. Pundt.
9477—Sommer vs. Adler.
3830—Crandall vs. A. M. Rothschild & Co.
2374—Fowler Brothers vs. Stobo.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5065.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.

4062—Fechtig vs. Thorn.
2677—Willig vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2601—McGlynn vs. Union Ry.
3212—Healey vs. same.
4380—Curran vs. O'Brien.
5013—McLaughlin vs. Eidlitz.
2998—Phillip vs. Bendheim.
2999—Same vs. same.
2616—Buchanan vs. Buchanan.
4634—Jackson vs. Van Campen.
3666—Ziegler vs. Robert.
2745—Phelan vs. Press Pub. Co.
4692—Meserocchio vs. McGrory.
4981—Chambliss vs. N. Y. & Cuba S. S. Co.
2663—Fleming vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4621—Arnstein vs. Delmel.
4600—Indus. & Gen. Trust Co. vs. Tod.
3926—Raimon vs. Delafore.
36—Voisin vs. Thames & Mersey Marine Ins. Co.
2014—Rhodes vs. Brush.
4871—King vs. Bossange.
3205—Garduhr vs. Union Ry.
2303—Sklarsky vs. Weaver.
2675—Lasser vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4181—Davis vs. Gerken.
3578—Ross vs. Dininny.
4842—Day vs. Fickien.
4802—Mooney vs. Bennett.
4875—Witteck vs. Man. Ry. Co.
4876—Same vs. same.
4907—Thompson vs. Rich.
3216—Geoghegan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, June 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Katharine Keller.
2—Mary J. Hannahan.
3—Meyer H. Bernheimer.
4—Jeremiah P. Sullivan.
5—Joseph Paine.
6—Mary Eliza Neafie.
7—Mary Schatz.
8—Francis Hoegner.
9—Nathan Brewster.
10—Edward W. Aveliny.
11—John P. Conlon.
12—Eliza Herbert.
13—Mary Agnes Gordon.
14—Francis Hayek.
15—Chas. Graehling.
15½—Cecelia Rashkover.
16—Gerhard C. Moss.
17—Abraham Beam.
18—Adelaide Thompson.
19—Mary B. Dunbar.
20—Emma Appell.
21—Catherine Cavanagh.
22—George H. Moore.
23—Patrick Martin.
24—Robert Irwin.
25—Edward M. Neilson.
26—Lawrence Duval.
27—Philip Loesch.
28—Jacob Hunter.
29—Thomas O'Reilly.
30—Mary E. Fosdick.
31—Nathan Siskind.
32—John W. Firsson.
33—Katherine Hoffman.
34—Marie Hahn.
35—Ambrose Wood.
36—George Tracey.
37—Charlotte A. Grant.
38—Mary Rooney.
39—John T. Geriach.
40—Antoinette D. Stuart
41—Charles P. Hawkins.
42—Charles P. Hawkins. Issue of Fact.
326—Catharine Niemann Wills for Probate at 10 A. M.
Edward Engel. At 10:30 A. M.
Mary J. McElroy, Isaac B. Crane, Jane R. Turnure, Kaler Grossman, R. Levina Bayard. At 11 A. M.
Robert V. Lynch, Margaret Murray. At 12 M.
Wilhelmina C. Grout, Nettie Schelling, Fannie Barton, Stillman K. Wightman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. Case on.

1489—Margaret Dunham. 1475—Andrew Kiernan.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3808—Morgenthau vs. 42d St. R. R.
2081—Marrus vs. New Haven Steamboat Co.
2609¼—Paterson S. Bank vs. Mooney.
3541—Brown vs. Macdonald.
3694—Faber vs. Jenkins.
3903—Zambossy vs. Greek Cath. Union.
3918—Mayer vs. Doctor.
3328—Shaw vs. Tillman.
2708—Seaman vs. Price Flavoring Extract Co.
7109—Romansky vs. Union Ry.
3544—Bassett vs. Stillo.
3621—Hahlo vs. Kerbs.
3803—Neukirk vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
2172—Carter vs. McCall.
3603—Muller vs. Union Ry.
7506—Ratofski vs. Hansen.
1898—Morris vs. Sire.
85—Frankel vs. Reich.
1900—Pollock vs. 3d Av. R. R.
572—Nocholson vs. Diagraph Co.
75—Weeks Sport Co. vs.Freund.
3366½—Lambert vs. Docharty.
3372—Warsansky vs. 3d Av. R.*R.
1042—Strowbridge Litho. Co. vs. Kiralfy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3750—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Doctor.
1990—Hagenbuckle vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3331—East River Mill & Lumber Co. vs. Fox.
3080—Pritchard vs. Coppelle.
3087—Same vs. same.
84—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
86—Iselin vs. same.
3107—Waldron vs. McLean.
3454—Schaeppi vs. Muller.
3513—Herizberg vs. Levy.
1514—Kannard vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2321—Moll vs. Hamburger.
2859—Myers vs. Snow.
3260—Hyde vs. Gerhard.
3312—Cautner vs. Auerbach.
3318—Katz vs. Ritchle.
3650—Man. Gen. Con. Co. vs. Jonap.
3503—Zeldon vs. King.
1330—Charlston vs. Japp.
3074—Adelman vs. Roth.
2907—McLaughlin vs. Ranger.
1513—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2040¼—Acme El. Lamp Co. vs. Kingston Carriage Co.
2435—Lyons vs. Diehl.
2205—Pike vs. Strom.
3262—Powers vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3263—Flannery vs. same.
3264—Davis vs. same.
2512—Sielcher vs. Taussig.
2785—Stone vs. Roeber.
2811—Halperin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2986—Weber vs. Kraus.
2806—Bummel vs. Derr.
2908—McLaughlin vs. Chrystie.
2021—Flynn vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1459—Sullivan vs. Co.
2196—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3111—Pierce vs. Payne.
1457—Schnorr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3138—Goldstein vs. Shaynook.
3728—Levin vs. Cohen.
1715—Campbell vs. J. H. Bornell Co.
2381—Aldrich vs. Judson.
3892—Weiss vs. 2d Av. R. R.
3943—Bole vs. Met. St. Ry.
3975—Halsted vs. Reilly.
3194—Atwood vs. Met. St. Ry.
8977—Pirk vs. Lippe.
3982—De Gaazia vs. Fernette.
3984—Lekitch vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3240—Fiss, Doerr & Co. Horse Co. vs. Shamberg.
3122—Dahlman vs. Klaber.
3665½—London Assur. Assn. vs. Pope.
3994—Schweit vs. Met. St. Ry.
3946—Fuchs vs. Abby.
3948—Veit vs. Sladkus.
3058—Schwartz vs. Met. St. Ry.
3720—Scanlon vs. same.
3972—Bobolsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1487—Simpson vs. Rossman.
3616—Chase vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3859—Houghwout vs. same.
3692—Caspongiri vs. same.
4834—Curran vs. Flammer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2218—Kerr vs. Lyon.
2546—Riverside Bank vs. Quintard.
7392—Blazo Bell Co. vs. Berger.
2232—Weir vs. Washburn.
7841—Stoddart vs. Crandall.
7404—Goldberg vs. Peller.
7419—Am. Distributing Co. vs. Klonkowstein.
7429—Same vs. same.
7421—Same vs. same.
7496—Schuchman vs. Club Stables.
7253—Leary vs. Lyon.
7228—Hartt vs. Curtiss.
7498—Morrill vs. Bergman.
7442—Rogers vs. Wohlfiel.
7447—Standard Struct. Co. vs. Pope.
7453—Parry vs. Rummell.
7252—Weisinger vs. Pflarksky.
6701—Neubert vs. Well.
7408—Bouker Con. Co. vs. Aluri.
7456—Rogers vs. Morico.
6413—Weinberger vs. Loefgen.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4066.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Levi Bloch.
2—Gottlob Loffen.
3—John Burns.
4—William Gallagher.
5—Thomas Keenan.
6—Adam Amberg.
7—Stefano Casamasino.
8—William E. Bishop.
9—John W. Darragh.
10—Mary Cugno.
11—George Meyer.
12—Kate Sullivan.
13—Sarah Brocks, James Nealin.
14—Thomas Mantell.
15—Frank Williams, James Sheehan.
16—James L. McDermott
17—Michael A. Nagliero.
18—Fayton Percy.

Pleadings.

1—Carrie Ray.
2—Richard Addison.
3—Vincenso Mauro.
4—Anna Burns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Michael Farley, John McGowan.
2—Frederick R. Watson
3—James Devine, Bride Wilson, Mary Smith.
4—Myer Welt.
5—George Halpin, Eugene O'Reilly.
6—Kate Knapp.
7—Michael Lorensa.
8—William R. Baker.
9—Anthony Vaccaro, Charles W. Chapman, Thomas Sullivan.
10—William Clark.
11—Patrick Callaghan.
12—George Henry.
13—Charles Isola.
14—John Tighe.
15—Joseph Hardt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Emma Buguful.
2—Richard F. Price.
3—August K. Braun.
4—Michael McDonald.
5—Florence Connor.
6—Joseph Randolph.
7—John A. Peterson.
8—Mark Schlessinger.
9—Cornelius Mahoney.
10—Coleman Ebb.
11—Richard Fitzpatrick.
12—Nicholas Spielberg.
13—Minnie Simmons.
14—Mary Germanie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—Theodore Flinthrop.
2—William Thomas.
3—Gilbert M. Allen.
4—Salvatore Linde.
5—D

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FINANCIAL.

Illinois Central Two-Ten 4% Gold Bonds of 1904.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Two-Ten Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1894, issued under and secured by the mortgage made by the said railroad company to the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, bearing date December 28, 1893, the Illinois Central Railroad Company intends to, and will, redeem each and all of said bonds, on presentation at its office, No. 214 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of July, 1899, by paying the principal and interest then due.

Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the said first day of July, 1899.

If the bonds are presented at its office prior to July 1, 1899, the company will pay the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 6 per cent. per annum from date of presentation to July 1, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
April 14, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
Boston, 85 State St. Phila., S.W.Cor. 4th & Walnut
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED to deal intelligently and profitably in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton can be obtained from our "400 PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." Contains earnings, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years.
ISSUED QUARTERLY AND MAILED FREE.
Orders executed in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Exchanges for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th St.
Daily Stock, Grain, Cotton LETTER free on request.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company.
New York June 6th, 1899.
On surrender to the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, its certificates of deposit for stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of N. Y., purchase money mortgage bonds of the NEW YORK GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY will be delivered therefor in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which said stock was deposited.
Certificates must be indorsed in blank and signatures guaranteed when unknown.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
STOCK
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"SNIPE" SUGAR
Call before the opening of the market to-day.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
50 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED—$3,500 on $8,000 interest in estate; high interest; principals only. Address F. H., Box 197 Times.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18850	31828
281	2770	4831	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19153	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19309	32227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14436	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14689	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4981	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5666	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5766	10560	14944	20892	33054
1147	3191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3338	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
1761	3539	6908	11549	15769	29126	34998
1762	3553	6933	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7084	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16022	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16053	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35999
2103	3571	7527	11892	16232	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36884
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29960	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2475	3653	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12878	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	49702
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47323
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8533	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2690	3896	9024	14169	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements or articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

$10	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10788	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19675	32478
733	3389	7714	11047	15214	20053	32999
1141	3399	7761	11103	15274	20079	33149
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11326	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35186
1306	3573	8233	11435	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8405	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1526	3620	8421	11928	15794	21883	39689
1605	3649	8453	11969	15806	21952	39713
1634	3653	8453	12014	15821	21997	39702
2370	3745	8489	12328	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12835	16278	29424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40020
2392	3769	8831	13024	16407	29775	42336
2476	3824	8917	13793	16551	29822	43233
2523	3925	8924	13966	16556	29977	43842
2562	3932	9058	13980	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9582	14037	16809	30360	45182
2663	3936	9907	14069	16871	30468	45202
2673	4018	9888	14163	17158	30478	46375
2753	4072	10082	14255	17397	30601	46983
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30605	48486
2878	4845	10180	14359	18361	30833	49671
2911	4846	10186	14383	18744	31877	51353
3071	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5067	10350	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5832	10651	14524	19286	31781	52289
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5831	13289	14489	16045	17477	
1608	6243	13708	14832	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2894	6469	13846	15373	16719	17630	
3518	12678	13884	15482	16799	18596	
3643	13108	13895	15746	17008	19048	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Charles W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16th, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES, OR COUPONS THEREFROM:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loans of 1879. (Account Parkersburg Branch Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885. (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad.)
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Under decree of the U. S. Circuit Court, District of Maryland, entered May 15th, 1899, in "Consolidated Causes," "The Mercantile Trust Co. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company et al.," every holder of such Bonds, or Coupons, is hereby notified to **PRESENT THE SAME FOR PAYMENT** on or before **JUNE 17TH, 1899,** to the undersigned, at the office of the Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and that **INTEREST ON THE SAME WILL CEASE FROM AND AFTER JUNE 17TH, 1899.**

A. S. DUNHAM,
ARTHUR L. SPAMER,
Special Masters.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.
THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section fourth of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

149	189	229	232	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October 1st, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (say $1,080 per bond).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

ELYTON COMPANY SECURITIES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Holders of the Receipts and Trust Certificates issued for Elyton Land Company 6 per cent. Dividend Trust Bonds; Elyton Company stock; Elyton Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds:

That the Plan for the Reorganization of the Elyton Company under agreement dated October 4th, 1898, has been prepared by the Committee of Reorganization, consisting of Messrs. William Halls, Jr., Chairman; Augustus W. Kelley, Alexander D. Seymour, Thomas G. Jones, and William T. Hardie, and that said Plan was formally adopted by the unanimous vote of the Committee at New York, on May 26th, 1899. A copy of said plan has been lodged with each of the Depositories named in the agreement, viz.: Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Compaiy, Birmingham, Alabama, and Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, and notice is hereby given of the adoption of the Plan, and that said Plan shall become binding upon all the said holders who shall not withdraw stock or bonds represented by his certificate on or before June 20th, 1899. The agreement provides that unless such withdrawal of securities be made, the assent of the depositor to and his ratification of said Plan shall be conclusively and finally assumed, conferred, and given, and shall be irrevocable.

Copies of the Plan may be obtained by depositors on application to any of the above-named Depositories. C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 29th, 1899.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 35 and 88, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 145 and 183, for $500 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, June 1, 1899.

INVESTORS and SPECULATORS.
This is one chance of your lifetime. For $10.00 I will tell of two R. R. stocks which will have a very large advance. Remit by money order.
J. SHERWOOD,
76 Heyward St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of the Executors of the Estate of Charles H. Contoit, Dec'd.)
$50,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1941.
$50,000 Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due June, 1904.
$50,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. (new issue) Guar. Bds., due Jany, 1908.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Skg. fund Deb. Bds., due 1933. Regstd.
$25,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. 25-year Deb. Bds., due 1909, Regstd.
$50,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due July, 1987, Regstd.
$25,000 Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due June, 1995.
$112,000 Houston & Texas Central R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., due April, 1921.
$22,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. (Cecelia Branch,) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Skg. fund Bds., due Mch., 1907.
$49,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., Guar., due June, 1915, Regstd.
$25,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. on Detroit & Bay City 5 p. c. Bds., due Mch., 1931, Regstd.
$11,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. of 1889, 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$67,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., due Sept., 1904, Regstd.
$50,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1922.
$50,000 3d Avenue R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., due July, 1937.
$50,000 United Traction & Electric Co., (Providence & Pawtucket Street Ry.,) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due March, 1933.
$30,000 City of Baltimore, Md., 5 p. c. Water Stock Bds., due July, 1916, Regstd.
$100,000 City of Boston, Mass., 4 p. c. City Loan Highways Bds., due July, 1915, Regstd.
400 shs. Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. common (Central Trust Co. Certfs.)
712 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
214 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
666 shs. Phenix National Bank.
133 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
$6,000 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c. stock, dated 1846 & 1847.
$1,800 Certf. State of Indiana—Wabash & Erie Canal Prefd. 5 p. c stock, dated 1853.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$7,000 People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago 1st Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1943.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
77 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$8,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., Regstd., 1921, Guar.
$8,000 Central R. R of N. J. Gen'l. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1987.
$8,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1918.
$5,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Guar. 1st Mtge. Regstd. Bds., 2361.
$1,500 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge Bd., 1995.
$1,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Adj. Bd., 1995.
$5,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1921.
$2,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1913.
$10,000 Chi. & No. Western Ry. 7 p. c. Genl. Con. Mtge. Bd., Reg., 1902.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bd., 1900.
$4,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. 5 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$4,000 N. Y. Lack. & Western Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1921.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. 1st Mtge. Bd., Reg., 1951.
$2,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bd., Reg., 1903.
$3,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds. Reg., 1937.
$2,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bd., Reg., 1921.
$4,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bds., Guar., Reg., 1926.
$4,000 New York & Erie R. R. 4th Extnd. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Reg., 1920.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., Reg., 1937.
$7,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ Gold Bds., Regstd., 1921, Guar.
$5,000 do. do. do. do. do.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
$17,500 Edgeville Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$10,000 Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 1st 5s, 1939.
$4,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
52 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. 4th National Bank.
14 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
53 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Central Nat. Bank.
7 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
$2,000 City of Pittsburg 4 p. c. School Bds., (Highland Dist.,) 1902.
$1,000 Commercial Cable Co. 1st Mtge. Regstd. 4 p. c. Bds., 2397.
2 shs. Saratoga & Schenectady Ry.
$1,000 Village of Martin's Ferry, Belmont Co., Ohio, 5 p. c. Water Works Bd., 1923.
$1,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Western Gas Co. of Mil., Coll. Trust 1st 5s 1933.
82 shs. Denver Union Water Co.
5 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley.
113 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$450 Ann Arbor R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
29 shs. Rochester Street Rway.
9 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. Guar. 4 p. c.
10 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1,000 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$5,000 Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$7,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st 5s, 1920.
$500 Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn, 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st 6s.
100 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
55 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
$50,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1947, Octr., 1898, Coups.
625 shs. Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, June 6, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
Trust Receipt for 8 Bonds Randolph Coal & Coke Co., $1,000 each.
50 shares Prospect Brewery Co. of Phila., $100 each (hypothecated.)
8 shares American Soda Fountain Co. 1st preferred, $100 each.
63 shares American Soda Fountain Co. 2d preferred, $100 each.
17 shares Trenton Potteries Co. preferred, $100 each.
19 shares Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co., $100 each.
4 shares Colonial Assurance Co., $100 each.
150 shares Pittsburg & Western R. R. Co. preferred, $50 each.
24 shares Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co., $100 each.
2,000 shares American Investors' Trust preferred 7 per cent. stock, $10 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, June 1, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1,
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 10th, 1899. Transfer books will close Saturday, June 10th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. WM. McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 2d, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, July 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday,

ack of vitality in the plant which resulted from the root damage of the severe Winter.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement from Chicago that, according to General Manager Brown of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, that road is now doing the largest business in the last twenty-five years.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company and re-election of the retiring Board of Directors.

Incorporation at Springfield, Ill., of the Chicago Union Traction Company, with a capital of $32,000,000.

Deficit of $4,898 shown by Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis for April, against a surplus of $7,601 for the same month last year.

Only one decrease shown by the thirty roads that have so far reported gross earnings for the fourth week in May.

Increase of $44,279 in Mexican National's surplus for April, making an increase of $170,632 since Jan. 1.

Statement by President Purdy of the Rock Island that only routine business will be transacted at the company's annual meeting to-morrow.

Increase of $5,931 in Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham's surplus for April, but decrease of $5,311 since July 1.

Illinois Central for the first time in its history the leader in the number of cars of grain carried into Chicago during the month of May.

Special meeting of stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company to be held June 21, to act upon question of increasing the capital stock from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

Election of the following as a new Board of Directors of the reorganized Metropolitan "L" Road of Chicago: D. McAllister, W. W. Gurley, B. L. Smyth, George B. Harris, J. P. Wilson, George H. Higginson, Jr., of Chicago; C. F. Deitrich, R. S. Hays, and J. H. Higginson of New York.

Deficit in reserve of $585,800 shown by statement outside banks, a decrease of $53,500 as compared with the previous week.

Certificates of Minneapolis and St. Louis first preferred stock stricken from the Stock Exchange list.

Declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Union Bag and Paper preferred stock.

Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings before charges for the year ending June 30 estimated by the London Statist at $8,807,000, a decrease of $639,000 as compared with 1898.

Incorporation at Albany of the New York Suburban Telephone Company, with a capital of $10,000.

Placing in the unlisted department of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $3,125,000 capital stock of the United Power and Transportation Company, par value $25, of which $10 have been paid in. The Real Estate, Insurance and Trust Company's temporary receipts for the United Railways gold trust certificates and United Railways gold trust certificates deliverable "when issued."

Decrease of 10,263 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, a decrease of 17,118 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Arrival of 3,509,913f. in gold consigned to Muller, Schall & Co. and the National City Bank.

Decrease of $65,167 in Rock Island's surplus net earnings for the month of April.

Denial by local Continental Match interests that there is any arrangement with the Diamond Match Company.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Guggenheimer Exportation Company, with a capital of $6,000,000 to prospect, explore, and deal in lands, mines, and minerals.

Park Steel preferred shares quoted for the first time on the Stock Exchange, closing at 107 bid, 110½ asked.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$22,361
Chicago Great Western	26,232
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	20,471
Denver & Rio Grande	68,200
Evansville & Indianapolis	2,485
Evansville & Terre Haute	6,205
Flint & Père Marquette	10,126
Kanawha & Michigan	1,041
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	14,699
Kansas City Suburban Belt	990
Lake Erie & Western	21,955
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	7,251
Louisville & Nashville	114,696
Mexican National	67,102
Minneapolis & St. Louis	34,898
New York, Ontario & Western	44,683
Ohio River	1,968
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,627
Rio Grande Southern	1,151
St. Louis & San Francisco	23,789
St. Louis Southwestern	16,158
Toledo & Ohio Central	3,415
Twin City Rapid Transit	11,050
Wabash	40,221
Wisconsin Central	22,890
Total increase, 25 roads	$581,599
Increase previously reported	165,208
Total increase, 30 roads	$746,807

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Decrease:	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	$22,288
Net increase	$724,519

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76¼. Declined—Illinois Central, 1⅝, to 114½; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 65¼; New York Central, ⅝, to 132½; Atchison, ¼, to 18⅝; Reading, ¼, to 10¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 77⅝, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 126⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 102⅛. Louisville and Nashville at 68½. Erie at 12⅝, and Erie first preferred at 35. British consols declined 5-16, to 108 11-16 for money and 108 15-16 for the account.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 91; Fern, Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 55; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balances	$270,615,078
Gold reserve	230,004,412
Net silver	5,416,655
United States notes in the Treasury	14,258,100
Treasury notes of 1890	1,069,583
Total receipts this day	2,161,286
Total receipts this month	7,144,891
Total receipts this year	476,234,721
Total expenditures this day	1,345,000
Total expenditures this month	6,715,000
Total expenditures this year	580,424,972
Deposits in National banks	81,285,377
Silver bullion	944,234
National bank notes received for redemption	222,108
Government receipts from customs	598,124
Internal revenue	1,436,928
Miscellaneous	126,212

Bank to Export More Gold.

The National City Bank figured yesterday as an exporter and as an importer of gold. Its announcement that it would to-day send $1,000,000 of gold to Europe by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse created just a ripple of interest in the Wall Street district and had no effect on stock or money market dealings. Cashier Whitson said of the transaction: "We export gold in the regular course of business, and, no matter what our kind friends say, make a profit by the transaction." The bank became an importer of gold by the arrival yesterday of the steamship La Champagne with a little over $700,000 in French gold, part of which was consigned to this bank and part to Muller, Schall & Co. Much of the gold will go to Cuba.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 5, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	100	Adams Express	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	–1⅝
17	19	815	Am. Car & Foundry	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	–1
60	63	900	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	63	63	62¾	62½	– ½
34½	34¾	600	American Cotton Oil	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	– ⅛
36⅜	37½	510	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39	39	37	37	–2¼
83¼	84	2,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	84	83	84	+1¼
20¼	21⅜	100	American Malting Co.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
74	75¼	20	Am. Malting Co. pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75½	.....
9¼	10	280	American Spirits Mfg.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
62⅜	62½	82,980	American Steel & Wire	63⅛	64	61⅜	62½	– 1⅛
96¼	96⅝	1,640	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	97	96	96½	– ½
142¼	142¼	85,145	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144	145⅛	138⅛	142½	–2⅝
118½	118⅝	276	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+2
100	102	310	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	101	101	101	101	+1
36	36⅝	680	American Tin Plate	37	37	36	36	–1
84	84½	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	+ ¼
94⅜	95	3,290	American Tobacco	96	97	95	95	–1
140	145	25	Am. Tobacco pf.	143½	144	143½	144	.....
28⅞	29	1,300	American Steel Hoop	28⅞	30¼	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
74	75	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	74½	75	74⅛	75	+1
17⅝	18	1,330	At., T. & S. F.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	– ⅜
54⅝	54⅞	19,582	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55¼	55⅝	54⅜	54⅝	– ⅛
53	53¼	1,200	Anaconda Copper	54½	54½	53	53¼	–1¼
52¼	53	200	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	– ⅛
73½	73⅝	468	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	.....
109½	110	27,946	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	110¾	112¼	109⅝	110⅛	– ⅛
138	138	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	135	135	135	135	–3
13	13⅜	10	Brunswick City	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
52½	53¼	650	Canada Southern	53⅜	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
99⅜	99½	100	Canadian Pacific	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	.....
50⅞	51	400	Central Pac., ass't pd.	51½	51¼	50⅜	50⅞	– ⅜
24¼	24⅜	510	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	– ⅛
59¼	60	600	Chicago Con. Traction	60¼	60¼	59¾	59¾	– ⅜
128⅝	128¾	10,810	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129	130	128⅝	128⅞	– ⅛
13¼	13⅜	4,760	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅜	– ⅛
28⅜	33	400	Chi., Gr. West. pf., B.	31⅜	31⅜	29⅜	30¼	–3½
9	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	9	9	9	9	+ ½
41	42	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41¾	41¾	41	41	– ⅝
123¼	123⅝	4,185	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123½	123⅝	123¼	123¼	– ⅛
170¼	170¾	685	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170¼	170	170¼	+ ¼
152½	153	1,040	Chicago & Northw.	153	154½	153	153	+2
109¼	109⅝	2,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	110	110⅝	109	109¼	–1
49⅝	50¼	100	Chi., Term. Trans. pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
51½	52¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ½
97½	98¼	110	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+2¼
2	2¼	200	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	45¼	1,310	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44½	46⅜	44¼	45	+ ½
5	5¼	200	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
42	43	120	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
16	16¼	350	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	13¾	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	13½	13⅝	13	13	–⅛
163½	167¼	8,735	Consolidated Gas	170	170	163¾	166½	–4
42½	42¾	500	Consolidated Ice	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	– ⅛
44¾	44⅞	6,205	Continental Tobacco	46½	46⅞	44½	44⅞	– ⅛
80¼	81	840	Continental Tobac. pf.	82	82½	81	81	– ⅛
164	167	100	Del., Lack. & West.	166	166	166	166	–1
22	22⅜	1,600	Denver & Rio Grande	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
76½	77	1,500	Denver & R. G. pf.	77½	77½	77	77¼	.....
12½	12⅝	250	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅞	2,580	Erie 1st pf.	24⅝	24⅞	24¾	24¾	– ⅛
77	81	660	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	–1½
38¼	39	800	Evans. & T. H.	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	– ⅝
59½	59¾	18,985	Federal Steel	59½	60⅝	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅝	5,106	Federal Steel pf.	81	81⅞	81	81½	+ ¾
.....	63	50	Flint & P. M. pf.	62	62	62	62	.....
117½	118	260	General Electric	118	118	117⅝	117⅝	– ½
67½	68¼	250	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68½	68½	68½	68¼	+ ⅛
107½	108¾	220	H. B. Claflin Co.	107⅝	108¾	107⅝	108¾	+ ¼
22	24	118	Hocking Valley	21	21	21	21	.....
53½	56	65	Hocking Valley pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	.....
113	113½	25	Illinois Central	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	.....
42½	43	1,340	International Paper	43	43	42	42½	– ⅝
79	79½	530	Internat. Paper pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	– ⅝
14	15	500	International Silver	16⅜	16⅜	14⅛	14⅜	–2⅞
43½	45	20	Iowa Central pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
11	12	30	Kanawha & Michigan	12	12	12	12	.....
15	16	300	Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	– ⅛
67	67½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅝
66⅜	66¾	3,510	Louisville & Nashville	66⅝	66⅞	66¼	66⅝	– ⅝
107¾	108¼	11,015	Manhattan Con	108¼	109⅜	107½	107¾	– ½
57	60	144	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	55	55	54⅝	54⅝	.....
213	213¼	5,520	Metropolitan St. Ry.	214⅝	216	211	213	–1¼
3¼	3½	200	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
56	57	900	Minn. & St. Louis	57	57	55½	57	+ 1½
92¾	93¼	470	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	93½	92	93½	+ 2½
25¾	27	1,075	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25⅝	26½	25⅜	28	+ 1
65¾	67	900	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67¼	67⅞	67	67	+ ⅝
31⅝	32½	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32⅜	32⅝	31⅜	32	–1¼
40	40⅜	3,185	Missouri Pacific	41	41¼	40⅜	40⅜	– ⅝
42	43	332	National Biscuit Co.	43	43	42½	42½	– ⅝
29	29½	650	National Lead Co.	29¼	29⅝	28¾	28⅝	– ⅜
49¼	49½	3,250	National Steel	47⅝	49⅝	47⅝	49⅜	+1⅞
90	93	1,100	National Steel pf.	89⅝	90½	89⅝	90⅛	+ ⅛
115	116	365	New Jersey Central	116¼	116¼	115½	115¼	– ⅛
129	130	2,065	New York Central	129	130	129	129⅝	– ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	2,175	N. Y., Ont. & West	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅝	– ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	8,320	Norfolk & Western	20½	21	20½	20½	+ ⅛
68	68¼	3,080	Norfolk & West. pf.	68	68¾	68	68¼	+ ½
11¼	11⅝	600	North American	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	.....
46	46⅜	6,400	Northern Pacific	46½	46⅞	46	46¼	– ⅛
75⅝	75½	620	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
47	47½	900	Pacific Mail	47½	47½	47	47	– ⅛
127¾	128	2,126	Pennsylvania R. R.	128¼	128¼	128	128	– ⅛
117	117¼	9,640	People's Gas, Chicago	117¼	117⅜	116½	117	– ⅛
47	47½	850	P., C., C. & St. Louis	46¼	47½	46½	47½	+1⅛
83	85	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
49	49¾	500	Pressed Steel Car	49	49¾	49	49	+ ⅛
79½	80	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅞
157	159	340	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	158	158½	158	158½	+1½
20	20¼	10	Reading	20	20	20	20	.....
57	57¼	1,940	Reading 1st pf	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	.....
34	34½	1,010	Reading 2d pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
77	80	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	79	79	79	79	+1
131	.....	10	Rome, Water. & Og.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	.....
9½	10	125	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
10⅛	10½	200	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
69	70½	715	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	70	66½	70	.....
12½	13	1,600	St. Louis Southw.	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	32	2,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	.....
95	96	790	St. Paul & Omaha	95	96	95	96	+2
30⅝	30⅞	1,540	Southern Pacific	31	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	– ⅛
10¾	11	1,400	Southern Railway	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	1,200	Southern Railway pf.	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅛
12½	12⅞	510	Standard Dis. & Dis.	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	.....
63	63½	17,620	Tenn. Coal & Iron	61½	63⅞	61½	63½	+1⅜
17½	18⅜	100	Texas Pacific	18	18	18	18	– ⅛
188	192	111	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	+4¾
67¾	68	100	Twin City R. T.	67⅜	67⅞	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	8,200	Union Pacific	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
73⅝	73½	3,996	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74½	73¼	73⅜	– ⅝
24¼	24⅞	2,580	Union Bag & Paper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	– ⅛
77	81	660	Union Bag & Paper pf.	80½	80½	80	80	–1
5⅞	6	100	United States Leather.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	– ⅛
69½	69¾	1,000	U. S. Leather pf.	69½	69⅞	69½	69⅝	– ⅛
51¼	52	1,100	United States Rubber.	51½	52	51½	51⅝	– ⅛
19½	19¼	520	Wabash pf.	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼	– ⅛
88	88¼	5,293	Western Union Tel.	87½	88½	87½	88	.....
8½	9	1,475	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅞	9	8½	8⅝	– ⅛
23	24	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	24½	23	24½	– ⅛
49	49¼	200	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	– ⅛
Sales.....		389,918						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	..
3s, r., 1918	109½	110
3s, c., 1918	109½	110
5s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113
4s, c., 1907	113⅜	114½
4s, r., 1925	130⅝	131½
4s, c., 1925	130⅝	131½
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113½
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113½
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..
Alb. & Susq.	105	..
Am. Coal	140	..
A. C. O. pf.	90	92
Am. D. Tel.	35	40
Am. Express	135	140
A. M. M. pf.	28	31
Ann Arbor	16	18
Ann A. pf.	40	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½
Beech Creek	100	..
Bost. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B., R. & P.	32½	36
B., R. & P. pf.	72	75
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Cap. Tract.	92	94
Chi. & Alton	190	..
C. & A. pf.	180	..
C. & E. Ill.	73½	77
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	124
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	65¾	67¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	89	91
C. & N. W. pf.	192	195
C. T. & T.	17	17½
C., L. & W.	..	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37	42¼
Cleve. & P.	184	..
C. C. & L. Dev. pf.	3	5¾
C. F. & I. pf.	106½	112
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	52	..
Cons. I. pf.	85	90
Del. & Hud.	117¾	118½
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	17
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	..
D., S. S. & A.	4	4¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	12½
Eighth Aver.	380	..
Erie 2d pf.	17½	19
Ev. & T. H. pf.	77	78½
F. W. & R. M.	30	32½
Ft. W. & R. G.	22	28
Glucose pf.	106	107
Gt. Nor. pf.	166	170
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..
Homestake	70	73
Ill. C. l. l.	100	..
Iowa Cent.	12½	12¾
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
K. C., P. & G.	9	9½
K. & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	15	16
Keok. & W.	35	50
Knick. Ice.	50	55
Knick. I. pf.	72	78
Lacled. G.	52	53
Lac. G. pf.	99	101
Lake Shore	203½	..
Long Island	68	75
Mah. C. R.	105	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	20	25
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Mex. Cent.	12⅝	13¼
Mich. Cent.	113	..
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	12	14
Mo., K. & T.	11⅜	12¼
Mob. & Ohio	37	40
Mor. & Es.	185	..
Nat. Biscuit pf.	98¼	..
Nat. Lead pf.	110	112
N. O. ctfs.	4	4½
Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
N. Cent. C.	37	39
N. Y. Air B.	168	175
N. Y. & N. pf.	212	218
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	63	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34
Norf. South.	69	75
Ont. Mining.	8	9½
Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	33	38
O. R. R. & N. pf.	69	72
Pac. Coast.	39½	42
Pac. C. 1st pf.	83	88
P. C. 2d pf.	56	62
P. Steel pf.	107	110½
Penn. Coal	375	..
P., D. & Ev.	2¼	2½
Peo. & East.	4	5
Phila. Ft. W. & C.	184	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	183	..
P. & W. pf.	7	8½
Quicksilver	2¼	3
Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar.	194	..
Rio G. W.	33	40
St. J. & G. Island	4	4¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	41	45
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35½	36½
St. P. & D. 50	53	..
St. P. & D. pf.	101¼	103
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	180
S. bull. ctfs.	60¾	61½
Sixth Ave.	200	..
Stand. D. pf.	59½	61
S. R. & T.	7½	8
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
U. S. Exp.	47	50
U. S. R. pf.	115½	116
Wabash pf.	..	7⅞
W.-F. Exp.	125	130
W. C., w. i.	14	14¾

Not Behind Rival Clearing House.

Positive denials of a story that the North American, Continental, and Colonial Trust Companies were interested in the formation of a clearing house of trust companies throughout the country came yesterday. The story had it that the clearing house would collect checks free of charge for depositors. Otto T. Bannard, President of the Continental Trust Company, said he had never heard of the project, and that his company depended on the Bank Clearing House for the collection of its checks. John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company, said if a rival clearing house were formed the Colonial would have nothing to do with it.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 2,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .08.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .08, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@.11, 100 Isabella at .90, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, 200 Phoenix at .09, 1,000 Work at .27, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .37.

On the Industrial Exchange, 13,000 shares of American Gold sold at .01⅝@.01¾, buyer 10; 1,700 Boston and British Columbia Copper at 2.50, 21,000 Burt Gold at .02¼@.02⅝, 12,000 Good Samaritan at .01⅛@.01⅝, 16,000 Gregory Gold at .02¼@.02½, 300 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42, 600 Jennie Blanche at .52@.52½, and 455 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50%@1.50%.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Horn Silver	1.50
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.50
Anaconda Copper	.52¾	Kingston & P. I.	.20
Belcher	.23	La Crosse	.12
Best & Belcher	.45	Leadville	.10
Breece	1.65	Little Chief	.17
Brunswick	.20	Mexican	.38
Chollar	.28	Ophir	.85
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.09
Com. Tunnel Co.	.04	Potosi	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	Plymouth Consol	.10
Crown Point	.25	Savage	.20
Deadwood	.45	Sierra Nevada	.63
Enterprise Min. Co.	.22	Standard Consol	2.25
Father De Smet	.12	Union Consolidated	.35
Gould & Curry	.24	Utah	.12
Hale & Norcross	.32	Yellow Jacket	.35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consolidated	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Belcher	.30	Potosi	.40
Best & Belcher	.48	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.50	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Brunswick Con.	.20	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.60	Sierra Nevada	.75
Chollar	.28	Standard	2.25
Crown Point	.20	Small Hopes	1.25
Chrysolite	.10	Union Consol	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Yellow Jacket	.35
Com. T. Co. scrip	.12	Argentum Juanita	.25
Crescent	.15	Alamo	.07
Catalpa	.20	Anaconda	.50
Deadwood Terra	.50	Cripple Cr. Cons.	.09
Eureka Consolidated	.85	Cr. & Crip. Ck.	.10
Father De Smet	.12	Golden Fleece	.30
Gould & Curry	.27	Isabella	.55
Hale & Norcross	.31	Mollie Gibson	.24
Homestake	60.00	Mount Rosa	.22
Horn Silver	1.55	Pharmacist	.05
Iron Silver	.55	Portland	1.90
Julia Consol	.01	Specimen	.06
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Union	.21
La Crosse	.16	Work	.24
Leadville Con.	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.13
Little Chief	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.11½
Mexican	.40	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11
Moulton	.35	Grey Forge	.11
Ontario	7.75		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Pilgrim	.00⅞
Am. Gold	.01½	Rocky Mountain	.02¼
Burt Gold	.02¼	B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50
Gold Magnet	.01	Cannon Ball	.00⅝
Good Samaritan	.01¼	Justine	.01⅝
Gregory Gold	.02½	Pande Basin	.40
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42	Sentinel	.00 2½
Jennie

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota paterts	$4.15
Cotton, Middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.25
Butter, Western creamery	.18¼
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.25

CHICAGO, June 5.—Flour, steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 77c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73½@70¾c, free on board, No. 2 red, 75c, free on board; No. 2 corn, 33¾@34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½@34½c; No. 2 oats, 24¾c; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 rye, 58c; No. 2 barley, 35½@38½c, free on board; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.00¼; Northwestern, $1.03; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $7@$8.15; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½@5; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.90@$5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was of disappointing proportions. The market, after opening steady at an advance of 1@2 points, ruled inactive and quite featureless. The early improvement was stimulated by better cables than had been looked for, with accounts from Southern spot markets and from American spinners also encouraging. But speculation was woefully lacking. Local traders covered on the opening sell, when there was also some buying for foreign account. For the rest of the session, however, the trading was decidedly nerveless, and the general situation destitute of any kind of interest. Some claimed that business was held in abeyance by the uncertainty surrounding the report from Washington due next Saturday morning. This will cover the area under cultivation and the condition of the crop June 1. During the afternoon there was scarcely any trading here and the market was finally quiet, net unchanged to 1 point higher. Advices reaching this market from private sources were conflicting, with an obvious effort to make it appear that conditions are less favorable than usual at this season. It was claimed that the soil had been poorly prepared; that the quality of the seed planted has not been as good as usual, and that there have been decidedly less fertilizers used than the amount employed to develop last year's crop. Complaints from various sources reached the market, but the impression generally prevails here that conditions are seasonable, and that the outlook in the main is at least of average promise.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.88	5.89	5.87	5.88@5.89
July	5.92	5.93	5.92	5.92@5.93
August	5.93	5.93	5.92	5.92@5.93
September	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.89@5.90
October	5.93	5.94	5.93	5.93@5.94
November	5.95	5.95	5.94	5.94@5.95
December	5.99	5.99	5.98	5.99@6.00
January	6.03	6.03	6.02	6.02@6.03
February				6.05@6.06
March	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09@6.10
April	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12@6.14
May				6.15@6.17

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¾c for middling upland and 6¾c for middling gulf, as compared with 6¾c and 6¾c respectively last year. Total sales of 557 bales, included 100 bales for export, 57 bales to spinners, and 400 on contract.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Spot cotton firm; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500; American, 13,000; receipts, 14,000; American, 13,000; midland upland, 3 13-32d. Futures opened quiet, sellers at Friday night's prices; closed steady, 1@1-64c advance. December-January, 3.21b; January-February, 3.21½@3.21½d; February-March, 3.22c; March-April, 3.23@3.23d; April-May, 3.23@24; June, 3.23@3.23d; July-August, 3.23b; August-September, 3.23b; September-October, 3.22½b; October-November, 3.22b; November-December, 3.21b. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet and firm.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	83⅞	83⅞	82	82¼
September	84	84	82¼	82¾
December	85	85	83⅝	83⅞
Corn—				
July	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
September	39⅝	40	39⅝	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	75½	75½	75⅝	75⅞
September	75⅞	75⅞	77 9-16	77⅝
December	80⅛	80¼	78½	78¾
Corn—				
July	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝
September	34½	34½	33 3-16	34¼
December	34	34	33⅜	33⅜
Oats—				
July	23⅝	23⅝	23 1-16	23⅛
September	20⅜	20⅞	20 5-16	20⅜
December	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The amount of realizing accomplished in yesterday's wheat market was very large and one of the most important factors in the pronounced decline after the first half hour's development of strength. At first strongly favoring the bull side, news of the day subsequently swung around more to the bears' side, affording the opportunity for unloading already noted. On the first up turn, which carried July to 83⅞, foreign houses bought considerable wheat, and their cables showed an advance of 1⅝@1¾d over Friday's closing figures, added much to the buoyancy of local prices previous to 11 o'clock. After that hour there was little or no demand, except moderate buying for short account, and rapid, steady drifting off ensued, closing at about the lowest point and partly ¼c under Saturday's figures, or 1⅝@1¾c below the top point of the day. Export demand, again light, emphasized the steadiness of Northwest receipts, amounting yesterday to 884 cars, against 169 cars last year. At all points about 35 loads of wheat were taken for shipment. This light demand from abroad has proved one of the chief obstacles to higher prices here, as speculators, favoring the staple from most other points of view, hesitate to hold it very long without seeing evidences of its attractiveness for export purposes. There was some demand in Kansas City in addition to that at the seaboard, but the entire inquiry was too light to make any impression on the trade. Another influential factor in the late afternoon market was a report of rain in Roumania, contradictory to earlier cable advices to the effect that European crop conditions were favorable everywhere except in South Russia. Late cables indicated some reaction at Liverpool, although closing figures still showed 1¼@1⅝d advance over Friday's close. Paris markets were 10@20 points higher, Antwerp unchanged, and Liverpool spot wheat partly ½d up. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84⅞c, to arrive, and 84¾c, spot; No. 2 red, 82½c, elevator. The September option again maintained a slight lead over July all day, closing ¼c premium against ⅛c premium at the start.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 5.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, June, 74c; July, 74⅛@74¼c; September, 73½@73⅝c; on track: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 73c.

DULUTH, June 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79c; July, 79¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 77c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39¾c, elevator; 40¾c, delivered, and 41¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 31½c; No. 3 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track, mixed, 31@33c; track, white, 34@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 34c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 65@65½c, and No. 1 Western, 65½@66c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York or lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37c, and malting, 45@47c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.70; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $14.25@$14.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 5.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS. — PORK — Mess, $8.25@$9.25; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¼@6c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5¼c, 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4 @4¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; Western greens, 7½c; Western S. P., 8c; city greens, 8c. TALLOW—City, 4½c; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.90; refined lard, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 24s 3d; American refined, in pails, 26s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 65s. Cheese—American, finest white, 50s; colored, 46s 6d; ordinary new, 45s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 6d.

COFFEE.—The average of the influences on the coffee market was adverse. The first call developed barely steady feeling at a decline of 5@10 points. Subsequent changes were unimportant. A generally weak tone prevailed, early cables being unsatisfactory, while receipts at Rio and Santos were larger and warehouse deliveries in this country were smaller; the latter, in connection with the apathy current in the spot department, represented an unsatisfactory distribution of supplies. During the afternoon there was a rather steadier feeling, based on the steadier showing of the Havre market at the close. The market was finally steady at a net loss of 5 to 10 points. Though some brokers were disposed to drop prices 1c, the spot Brazilian coffee market closed dull and nominal, at unchanged prices; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6¼c, and jobbing parcels, 6¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	....	....	....	4.70@4.75
July	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
August	....	....	....	4.85@4.90
September	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
October	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
November	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00@5.05
December	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
January	....	....	....	5.30@5.35
February	....	....	....	5.35@5.40
March	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
April	....	....	....	5.50@5.55
May	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$700; stock, 299,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market, net ¼@½ pfg. decline; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 22,000 bags; January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 36.00; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 34.00; July, 34.25; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$150; exchange, 8d; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; stock, 222,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¾c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 4c. At the close asking rates were on the basis of 4 11-16c for centrifugal.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.05; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, 20½@21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 25@25½c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $17.25; Southern, No. 1 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $12; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $25.60; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar, oil, bbls, $3.55@$3.60; spirits of turpentine, 39@39½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.35@$1.37½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.20; N, $2.35; W. G., $2.60; W. W., $2.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—Spirits of turpentine, 34½@35c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.25@$2.10@$2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5.—Spirits of turpentine, 35¼c. Resin firm, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5.—Turpentine, 34¾c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Medium to choice steers, $4.90@$5.60; oxen and stags, $3@$4.85; bulls, $3@$4.40; cows, $2@$4.05. CALVES—Common to choice veals, $4.50@$7.12½; tops, $7.25. "culls," $4@$4.50; buttermilks, $4@$4.50; mixed calves, $5.25@$5.87½; city dressed veals, 7½@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to prime sheep, $3@$4.62½; "culls," $1.50@$2.50; yearlings, $4.50@$6.25; extra, $6.50; lambs, $6@$8. HOGS—$4.10@$4.25.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

H. O. Havemeyer Buys a Fifth Avenue Building for $850,000 — Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

Henry O. Havemeyer is the buyer of the ten-story building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 28 by 170 and irregular, the sale of which by Henry Corn has been reported. The price is about $850,000, and in part payment Mr. Havemeyer gives 115 and 117 Crosby Street, running through to Elm Street, a plot 43 by 80, and the old buildings at the northeast corner of Wall and Water Streets, on a plot 85 by 110. The deal was negotiated by Frederick Southack & Co.

Lotta N. Crabtree has sold to Eugene Galland and J. H. Lowenstein the Lotta apartment houses at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100 by 100.

Robert Stewart has sold for William J. Johnson, for $30,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 716 St. Nicholas Avenue, 21 by 60 by 100, to G. W. Martin, who, it is reported, has resold the property.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for George A. Fisher to M. N. Markwell the three-story and American-basement dwelling 27 West Ninetieth Street, the last of a row of three completed some time ago.

Adelson & Stone report the purchase of 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street from Hugh Kerr.

The Seaboard Realty Company of 320 Broadway filed plans yesterday for a twelve-story brick terra cotta and limestone apartment hotel to be erected at 49 to 53 West Forty-fourth Street on a plot 52.1 by 90.4, at an estimated cost of $150,000. The plans are by H. B. Mulliken.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Realty Company, held in its offices in Temple Court yesterday afternoon, the following directors were elected: L. H. Biglow, Thomas Russell, W. H. McCord, J. N. Hallock, F. A. Ringler, Frederic Ecaubert, M. A. Ruland, John Duryea, and W. Wheeler Smith.

Results at Auction.

The sale of twenty-six lots and two dwellings situated in the Crotona Park, Bedford Park, and Woodlawn Heights sections attracted a fair-sized crowd to the stand of Auctioneer Wells yesterday. The property was sold by order of the United States Trust Company, as executor of the estate of Josephine L. Horton. Low prices prevailed, and eleven of the lots on Oneida Avenue, Two Hundred and Thirty-third and Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, were withdrawn. The results of this and other offerings follow:

By James L. Wells.
Executor's Sale.

1,304 and 1,306 Franklin Avenue, 48.1 by 118, two two-story frame dwellings, to Leopold Hutter $7,100
Crotona Park South, 25 feet west of Clinton Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant, to Mrs. R. O'Connor 2,000
Crotona Park South, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25 by 89, to Peter Handibode 1,850
Crotona Park South, adjoining the foregoing on the west, triangular plot, 43.6 by 89 by 93, to Peter Handibode 1,700
Clinton Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Crotona Park South, 90.3 by 70.8 by 90.2 by 28, vacant, to Peter Handibode. 3,800
Clinton Avenue, west side, 215 feet south of Crotona Park South, triangular plot, 28.8 feet front and irregular, to Uhlfelder & Hecht 280
One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 119.5 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue, 25 by 125, vacant, to Mary L. Knox 925
Two lots adjoining on the west, to J. Coleman 1,800
Briggs Avenue, east side, 50.3 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, 21.1 by 90 by 25 by 90.4, vacant, to Henry Borgstede 1,030
Two Hundredth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Valentine Avenue, 25 by 229, vacant, to C. S. Simpson 1,625
Lot adjoining, 25 by 201, to C. S. Simpson. 1,500
Lot adjoining, 25 by 173, to C. S. Simpson. 1,500
Lot adjoining, 25 by 145, to Robinson & Schwartz 1,475
Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 175 feet east of Oneida Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant, to William J. Frey 900

By William Kennelly.

331 Eighth Avenue, 16 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. S. Oatman 25,000
1,371 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Annie Jacobs 47,150
419 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement, foreclosure sale, to N. D. Alexander 12,250
561 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling, foreclosure sale, to William A. Nichols 18,300
553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Wetterer 25,000
438 Water Street, 25 by 60, two-story brick building, foreclosure sale, to M. H. Petigor 6,798

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

324 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 41.8 by 39.4 by 25.1, five-story tenement, sale to close an estate, to B. J. Waltering 8,950

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, 250 lots at University Heights belonging to the Cammann estate and situated on the southerly side of Fordham Road, Sedgwick, Andrews, and Aqueduct Avenues, Loring Place, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Harlem River Terrace.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, three lots, each 25 by 99.11; 548 and 550 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, each 16.4 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 40 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick stable; Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 107 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 84 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16 by 49.4, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $18,166.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Audubon Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, four lots, 20 and 25 foot frontages by 100 feet in depth; One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing, one lot 25 by 98, and two lots, each 25 by 95.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, 601 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 24.11 by 100, together with 2,161, 2,163, and 2,165 Broadway, adjoining, each 25 by 100, and 2,167 Broadway, adjoining, 25 by 75, five four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner building. Due on judgment, $124,183.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James E. Torrance, referee, 82 Hamilton Street, south side, 240.9 feet west of Market Street, 28.2 by 66.1 by 26.8 by 59.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,902; subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 615 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 195.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 17.2 by 77.2 by 16.11 by 74.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,685.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boston Road, east side, 29.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 29.11 by 42.10; Charlotte Petchie of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $5,000.

Morris Park Avenue, north side, 29 feet east of Victor Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18.6 by 40; John Kenna, Mount Vernon, owner; A. Anderson, Van Nest, architect; cost, $6,400.

Nos. 49 to 53 West Forty-fourth Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 52.6 by 90.4; Seaboard Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owner; H. B. Mulliken, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 193 Canal Street, to a six-story and basement brick loft building; Martin Grossman estate, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $350.

No. 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick building; Mrs. L. Grace of 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 18 East Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone hotel; estate of G. Herter of 44 Broad Street, owner; Edward Smith & Co. of 116 West Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 5.

BELMONT AV, e s, adjoining Lot 227, map of Ryer homestead, Tremont; John J. Brady to Joseph Tesoro, quit claim. 1
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., to John O. Baker 1
BOULEVARD, n e corner of Depot Rd, at Fort Washington, 340x398x irregular; John Haven and others, executors, to Woodbury Langdon, ¼ part 1
BOULEVARD, n e corner of road to Fort Washington, runs s e 70x n w 97.6x n e 130x n w 252.1x n e 164.10x n w 790 to 181st St x w 308 to Boulevard x s e 1,240; John M. Hopkins to Woodbury Langdon, ¼ part 1
BROOK AV, w s, 521.9 ft n of 150th St, 50x79.6x50x82.8; Robert T. Meeks to Newbury D. Lawton 10
CAMBRELLING AV, Lot 227, map of Ryer homestead, 24th Ward, 32.6x irregular; Caroline McEvoy to Joseph Tesoro. 1
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 37 ft n of 161st St, 18x100; William Hendrickson and wife to John P. Petty 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 101st St, 100.11x225; Seaboard Realty Company to Walworth Ward 350,000
CROTONA AV, widened, e s, 150 ft n of 180th St, 25x102; Margaret J. MacArthur, individually and as executrix, to Friedrich Firk and Catherine Diamond. 1
EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 137th St, 20x68; James T. Vollman and another to Adolph Suesskind and another 1
GRAND CONCOURSE, e s, ½ part; Louis C. Dupuy and wife to Charles M. Aitken 700
MADISON ST, 327, n s, 21x73.6x20.11x78.8; Sarah Levinson to Samuel Goldberg 2,200
MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 175x100; Fox Av, w s, 167.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Caroline Brandes and others to Otto Meyer 486
MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 175x100; Fox Av, w s, 167.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Gottlieb Koenig and others to Otto Meyer 810
MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 175x100; Fox Av, w s, 167.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Charles Friedrich and others to Otto Meyer 1
MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 175x100; Fox Av, w s, 167.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Koenig and others to Otto Meyer 1,472
MORRIS AV, old, n s, at s e corner of wall of 721 East 177th St, runs n 50x w 0.6c s 50x0.9; Albert L. David to Rufus R. Randall 1
MOTT ST, 118, e s, 27.1x27x irregular; Severino Pauli to Pauline Rimoldi 1
PEARL ST, s s, 47 ft e of Old Slip, 23.1x69.9x22.6x69.9; Peter A. Van Voorhis and another to Anthony B. Silvernail 43,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 81st St, 52.5x36x irregular; Clarence F. True to Grace Carroll 100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 105th St, 201.10 ft to 106th St x 100; Joseph Hamershlag and David Oppenheimer to Perez M. Stewart and H. Ives Smith 1
ROSELLE ST, w s, 95.4 ft n of Silver St, 25x125, Irving Washburn, referee, to Leo Bustan 800
SAMUEL ST, n s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 16.8x150, n w Madeline Graham 150th St; Jane Kelly to Madeline Graham 4,500
STANTON ST, n s, 34 ft w of Attorney St, 26x65.6; Urry Goodman and wife to Joseph Spivack 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 86.9 ft s of 113th St, 31.8x124.2x27x107.8; William J. Nicklas to Daniel Farrell 1
TRINITY AV, s e corner of 163d St, 22x 100x irregular; Herman Schmuck and others to Richard Holl and wife 100
WEST END AV, n e corner of 105th St, 23.2x80; Grace Carroll to Clarence F. True 1
WILLETT ST, w s, 63 ft s of Rivington St, 18.6x50; Flora Kalchheim and another to Mall Harris 14,250
1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11x 100; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Michael M. Rankin and others 100
1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 50th St, 25x75; Christian Dohm to Frederick Neuhardt and another 1
2D AV, e s, 80.1 ft s of 125th St, 20x80; Josephine Mussot to Henrietta Gips 1
3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; 134th St, 807, East, 28x100; 116th St, 209 East, 30x 100.10; Margaret Hamm to Kate Burt. 1
5TH AV, n e corner of 103d St, 100.11x 150; William H. Jackson and wife to William R. Travers 100
5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; David R. Daly, referee, to Katie Roys. 6,200
8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 128th St, 50x 80; Charles P. Holzderber to Moses Ottinger and another 25,750
8TH AV, e s, 82.8 ft n of 26th St, 16.1x 100; John E. Ward, referee, to Lue S. Oatman 25,000
77H ST, 70 East, s s, 25x91; Rosa Morrison to Valentine Gumprecht 1
7TH ST, 70 East, s s, 25x91; Morris Morrison and another to Valentine Gumprecht 1
8TH ST, 220 East, s s, 25x97.6; Peter Spatz to Louis Rosenblum 1
12TH ST, s s, lot 295, map of Unionport, 100x108; James H. McWilliams and another to Rosa H. McWilliams 1
13TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; Frank Lazarus to Annie Lazarus 1
17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; Union Trust Company, trustee, to Emanuel Heilner and Jacob Heilner 147,500
18TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 92; John A. Straley, referee, to Henry Corn 60,250
40TH ST, 327 West, 25x98.9; Kath. F. Flood to Eleanor P. and Thomas F. Wentworth, trustee 20,000
46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 75x100.5; M. Warley Platzek, referee, to F. M. Breese 20,000
60TH ST, s s, 371.10 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x 100.5; Max L. Lambert and others to Bertha Lambert and another 1
72D ST, 241 West, 25x102.2; Jardner Wetherbee and wife to Elmer A. Darling 100
84TH ST, 205 West, 27x102.2; John S. Beckham to Louise V. Weber 1
92D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.5x100.8; Melissa R. Holmes to James W. Golden 1
93D ST, n s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 46x 100.8; James V. S. Woolley to James Kilpatrick 1
93D ST, s s, 255 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.8; Marie E. C. Effray to James Kilpatrick. 1
96TH ST, 43 West, 20x100.11; Henry R. Levi to Edward Moeller 1,000
98TH ST, s s, 300.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x 100.11; Richard P. Lydon, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company 12,000
98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Salomon Marx to Otto F. Degener 1
106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; Hannah B. Williams to Sophia Zimmermann ..... Exchange
112TH ST, 236 West, 17x100.11; Samuel Vollman and another to Adolph Suesskind and another 1
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 100.11; James W. Golden to M. R. Holmes 1
115TH ST, s s, 174 ft w of 3d Av, 21x63.10 x—x39.4; also property in Kings and Westchester Counties; John J. Hewlett and others to Mary E. Jones 1
115TH ST, 177 East; Mary E. Jones to Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. 1
118TH ST, n s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; William J. Nicklas to Charles M. Rosenthal 100
128TH ST, 222 East, 18.9x99.11; Catharine McBride and another to John O'Connor 1,250
135TH ST, 810 East, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Boy. E. T. Wollesen and wife 1
135TH ST, s s, 267.10 ft e of Lenox Av, (old line 6th Av,) 17.1x99.11; Thomas B. Odell, referee, to Emily Beach 9,500
141ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 18.6 x99.11; John P. Leo to Charles P. Sanford 100
159TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; John P. Petty to William Henderickson 1
161ST ST, 565 West, 18.11x99.11; Herman Rieger to Henry Hosier 500
171ST ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 3d Av, 19x 143.2x19.1x141.9; Henrietta C. Schroeder to George Nungesser 1

Recorded Leases.

CONTI, Cesare, to Henry Spielman; Pleasant Av, 818, s e corner of 117th St, 5 years $1,000
JOYCE, Edward, to Bernard McGarry; 454 11th Av, s e corner of 37th St, 5 years $900, 1,200
McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to David Kantor; 439 Brook Av, s w corner of 145th St, 5 years $720, 840
OTIS, Sarah H., executrix, and another to Edward G. Smith; 287 Broadway, 2 years 1,500
VAN BUREN, Elizabeth L., to New York Pattern Machine and Die Company; Water St, 442, 5 years 750

Mortgages Recorded.

AHLES, Henry, to the Albany City Savings Institution; Lots 98 and 99, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest, 5 years $1,500
AHLES, Henry, to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; Lots 98 and 99, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest, installments 1,650
BAUMGARTNER, Magnus, to Adolph Wexler; 1,145 Union Av, installments. 550
BUSTAN, Leo, to Henrietta F. Mead; Roselle St, w s, 95.4 ft n of Silver St, 2 years 480
CANNON, Mary A., to William B. Rogers; 1534 St, s s, 560 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 3,223
COHEN, Lena, to Max Herzog; 798 Lexington Av, 3 years 9,000
COLES, Henry C., to Maria Naylor; Beekman Place, e s, 80.5 ft n of 50th St, 1 year 2,000
CORN, Henry, to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; 18th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 50,000
CRONIN, Timothy F., and another to Henry E. Klugh; Lafontaine Av, e s, adjoining s s of Lot 115, and being north half of Lot 114, map of Upper Morrisania, 1 year 260
DEGENER, Otto F., to Solomon Marx; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 15,000
DEGENER, Otto F., to Solomon Marx; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av.... 42,500
DIETER, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 24,000
DIETER, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 24,000
DIETER, Frederick C., to Emily C. Gebhard; Pell Pl, e s, 91.4 ft n of De Milt Av, 1 year 2,000
ELLIOTT, John H. and Sarah E., to John and Matthias Haffen; 154th St, n s, 220 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years 1,600
ENGEL, Simon, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Allen St, w s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 1 year 10,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Sylvester Pope and others, executors; Plot C, map of lands of Isaac T. Willis, 3 years 5,003
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Sylvester Pope and others, executors; 177th St, s s, 160.9 ft e of Central Av, 3 years 2,835
FARRELL, Daniel, to Patrick F. Ryan, trustee, &c.; 51 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years. 33,000
GRAHAM, Madeline, to Jane Kelly; Samuel St, n s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, being 717 East 180th St, installments 500
GRAHAM, Madeline, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Samuel St, n s, 116.8 ft e of Van

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 683.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ALPHONSE J. JACOB, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alphonse J. Jacob, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD LEINDORFER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Leindorfer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1st, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and Counti of New York, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL MORTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Morton of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Michael Morton was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN O'CONNOR and TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John O'Connor and Timothy O'Connor of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said John O'Connor and Timothy O'Connor were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

NO. 142.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—FRANK A. PETELER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank A. Peteler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

NO. 890.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MEYER ROSEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Rosen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 5, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

NO. 584.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC ROSENBERG and ABRAHAM BARNETT, individually, and as members of the firm of Rosenberg & Barnett, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Rosenberg and Abraham Barnett, individually, and as members of the firm of Rosenberg & Barnett, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS C. SCHOELLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis C. Schoeller of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Louis C. Schoeller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID SHERMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Sherman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1899, the said David Sherman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. SMITH, ALBERT SMITH, and SIMON SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham H. Smith, Albert Smith, and Simon Smith of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham H. Smith, Albert Smith, and Simon Smith were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. STARBUCK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. Starbuck of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said William H. Starbuck was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,057.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOBIAS KEMELHOR, individually and as a member of the firms of Kemelhor & Fred and Kemelhor & Hirshberg, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Tobias Kemelhor, individually and as a member of the firms of Kemelhor & Fred and Kemelhor & Hirshberg, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Tobias Kemelhor, individually and as a member of the firms of Kemelhor & Fred and Kemelhor & Hirshberg, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 5th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. LAKE and others, defendants.

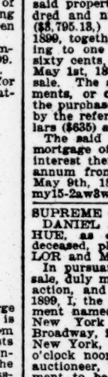
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, distant one hundred and nineteen feet six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,512.50 with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $328.66, with interest from May 31, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.97 and interest.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&Th&je27

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public action at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

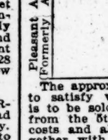
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.



East 116th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,510.43, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $391.06, with interest from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee are $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

je6-2aw4wT&F

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-law6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-law6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-law6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City. f7-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—P. BALLANTINE & SONS, a corporation, plaintiff, against JOHN J. MULQUEEN, as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

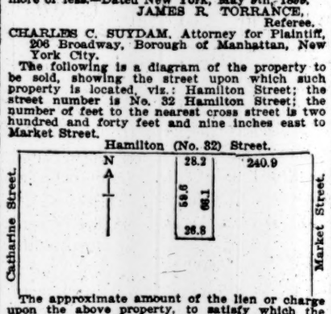
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1899, and entered on the fifth day of May, 1899, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and known as Number thirty-two (32) Hamilton Street, which lot of ground is bounded northerly in front by Hamilton Street, easterly by the land now or late of Julia Costello, known as Number thirty-four (34) Hamilton Street; southerly by a lot fronting on Cherry Street, now or lately belonging to Julia Edgar, and westerly by ground now or formerly of Elizabeth Lewis, and containing in front on Hamilton Street twenty-eight (28) feet two (2) inches, in rear twenty-six (26) feet eight (8) inches, in length on easterly side sixty-six (66) feet one (1) inch, and on the westerly side, fifty-nine (59) feet six (6) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES C. SUYDAM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which such property is located, viz.: Hamilton Street; the street number is No. 32 Hamilton Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is two hundred and forty feet and nine inches east to Market Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said property is to be sold, is thirty-seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirteen cents, ($3,795.13,) with interest thereon from March 8, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty cents ($196.60,) with interest thereon from May 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and thirty-five dollars ($635) and interest.

The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 1st, 1897.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1899. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL J. O'CONNOR and JAMES O'DONOHUE, executors, &c., of Daniel O'Connor, deceased, plaintiffs, against CATHERINE TAYLOR and MARY E. GAYLOR, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and known as Number thirty-two (32) East One Hundred and Ninth Street, which lot of ground is bounded northerly in front by One Hundred and Ninth Street, easterly by the land now or late of Miss Costello, known as Number thirty-four (34) Hamilton Street; southerly by a lot fronting on Cherry Street, now or lately belonging to Julia Edgar, and westerly by ground now or formerly of Elizabeth Lewis, and containing in front on Hamilton Street twenty-eight (28) feet two (2) inches, in rear twenty-six (26) feet eight (8) inches, in length on easterly side sixty-six (66) feet one (1) inch, and on the westerly side, fifty-nine (59) feet six (6) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES C. SUYDAM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which such property is located, viz.: Hamilton Street; the street number is No. 32 Hamilton Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is two hundred and forty feet and nine inches east to Market Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said property is to be sold, is thirty-seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirteen cents, ($3,795.13,) with interest thereon from March 8, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty cents ($196.60,) with interest thereon from May 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and thirty-five dollars ($635) and interest.

The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 1st, 1897.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1899. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

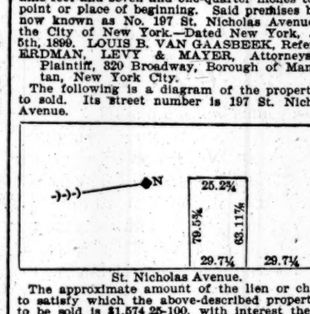
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence running westerly parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-three feet eleven and seven-eighth inches; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899. LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 197 St. Nicholas Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,574 25-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $260 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $312 20-100 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, 5th day of June, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 255 of Conveyances, pages 556 and 557, and which said lot of land hereby granted or intended so to be is bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly by Lot Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on the said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of the said Avenue numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant sixteen feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in length on each side ninety-one feet and eleven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number four hundred and thirty-eight West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 717, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Plff., 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

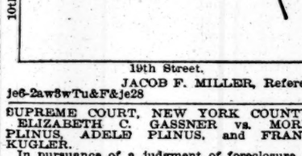
JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryan et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.

20th Street.



JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

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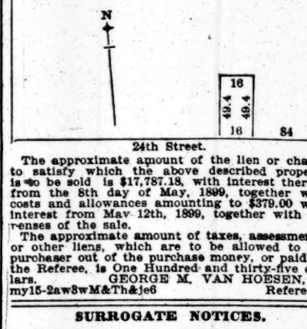
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZABETH C. GASSNER vs. MORRIS PLINUS, ADELE PLINUS, and FRANCIS KUGLER.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant eighty-four feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue forty-nine feet four inches; thence easterly on a line parallel with Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet; and thence southerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue forty-nine feet four inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, the place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 107 West 24th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $17,787.18, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.60 with interest from May 12th, 1899, together with expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is One Hundred and thirty-five dollars.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca W. Guernsey, Anna Bell C. Bull, Charles Cowperthwaite, Emma Y. Miller, Edward Cowperthwaite, Allen C. Cowperthwaite, Frederick C. Cowperthwaite, Mrs. Clara C. Johnson, Mrs. Martha C. Yarnall, William Cowperthwaite, Martha Cowperthwaite, John F. Coffin, William G. Cowperthwaite, William Stephens, Mary E. Knapp, the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Wm. L. Snyder and Levi R. Cowperthwaite, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN P. DUFF, Esq., Atty. for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. ap28-law6wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth (209th) Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly line of said Two Hundred and Ninth Street with the northwesterly line or side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue;) running thence northeasterly parallel with said Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block between Two Hundred and Ninth and Two Hundred and Tenth Streets; thence running northwesterly along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence running southwesterly parallel with Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence running southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

ROBT. J. MAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,190, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229.54, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.55 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $1,825, with interest thereon from May 25, 1898, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a prior mortgage for $675, with interest from Dec. 9, 1898.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899. EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN O. BAKER, plaintiff, against DEXTER BARNARD HORTON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) distant 99 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the northerly side of 132d Street; and running thence westerly parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 75 feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway, 25 feet; thence easterly, parallel with 132d Street, 75 feet, to the westerly side of Broadway; thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) distant 74 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Broadway with the northerly side of 132d Street; and running thence westerly, parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence easterly, parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 100 feet to the westerly side of Broadway; thence southerly along said westerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1899.

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JAIL FOR A FAITH HEALER

Brooklyn Judges Thought Fine Not Enough for Mrs. Miller.

WOMAN'S VICTIM NOT IN COURT

Christian Scientist Who Treated Dora Kranz Sentenced to Five Months' Imprisonment.

Mrs. Mary Miller, the faith healer whose black salve and incantations made necessary the amputation of the left foot of twelve-year-old Dora Kranz, was yesterday found guilty of practicing medicine without being a duly registered physician, and was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary by Justices Fitzgerald, Keady, and Fleming, in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schneider of 106 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, the stepfather and mother of Dora Kranz, were in court, but the girl was unable to leave the Eastern District Hospital. She is improving, however, and will return to her home in a few days.

Assistant District Attorney Kellogg, who conducted the case for the prosecution, called Mrs. Schneider to the stand as the first witness. Then he brought out a small pot of black salve, a paper containing some tea leaves, a bottle of "pain killer" bearing the name of a local firm, and a bottle of German sarsaparilla. These, he explained, were the ingredients which Mrs. Miller had used to make "the mixture of her witch caldron." Mrs. Schneider told the story of the visits of the faith curist, which led to the amputation of her daughter's foot.

"Dora became sick," she said. "Her left foot pained her, and I noticed that there were sores on it which she said smarted badly. I called in several doctors, but they did not seem to do much good. One doctor told me paralysis had set in, and I went to the Eastern District Hospital to see if I could not have my daughter taken there. On April 16, just as I was deciding whether or not I would have Dora removed to the hospital, a strange woman came to my house—the woman who is sitting there," she said, pointing to the defendant.

"She told me that she had heard that my little daughter was ill," continued Mrs. Schneider, "and asked me to let her make the child well. She told me she cured by faith. She talked me into it by telling me of the wonderful cures she had effected, and I sent the other doctors away. She wanted $3 a visit, but finally agreed to take $1.50 if I would pay for the medicine. On April 17 she came again. She brought about fifteen tiny white pots full of black salve, some bottles filled with dark medicines, some packages, and a bowl.

"I took her into the room where Dora was in bed. She placed the white pots containing the black salve around the bed, then putting some of the black stuff in the bowl, she mixed it with some kind of a liquid and set it on fire. Then she went to the bed, and taking the bandage from Dora's foot, knelt and muttered something. She began to rub the child's foot, and when she put some of the black salve on it the child screamed with pain. She rubbed the foot for ten minutes and then went away.

"She came every day after that for six or seven days, but Dora's foot grew worse. On the third day I asked her why it got so black, and she said that God did it, but He would make it white again. On that day she rubbed the black stuff on and when Dora cried so hard, she stood up and waved her arms around and spoke in German. I think she said it 'God cured Jesus this way and He will cure little Dora.'

"I thought everything would come out right, but one of my friends notified the doctors at the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Blaisdell, who came to the house, said gangrene had set in, and if I wanted to save Dora's life I would have to let him amputate the foot. When I told him about Mrs. Miller, he became very angry." Mrs. Schneider said she paid Mrs. Miller $51 for her treatment.

Mrs. Miller's lawyer, after his request that the charge be dismissed had been refused, said he would put no witness on the stand. The Justices deliberated for twenty minutes, and then Justice Keady, addressing the prisoner, said:

"Mrs. Miller, you have been found guilty of the offense charged in the complaint—practicing medicine without being registered, according to law. The Court would impose a fine on you if it did not believe that the enormity of your crime deserves something else. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be imposed on you?"

"My client has nothing to say now," said the woman's lawyer.

Justice Keady then sentenced the woman to five months imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. Mrs. Miller cast a scornful glance at Mrs. Schneider, and burst into tears. It took two officers to lead her from the room.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROTECTION OF THE VETERANS ACT.—Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell has been directed by Justice Chester of the Supreme Court to restore John R. Shields to the position of Assistant Secretary in the Fire Department, from which he was removed in April last year. Mr. Shields is a veteran of the civil war, and was first appointed to the position of clerk in the department in 1873. "Even if it be conceded," Justice Chester says, "that the attempted removal and the alleged abolishing of the position occupied by the relator were made by the respondent in good faith, for reasons of economy or otherwise, yet we have in this amendment [of 1898] express prohibition of a discharge from the public service in such a case. The language of the statute is entirely plain, and provides that the said honorably discharged soldier shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill, receiving the same compensation therefor. It appears, under the proof in this case, that the duties performed by the relator were distributed for a time among various other clerks in the office; that on the day of the alleged discharge another clerk was appointed at a salary of $2,400, and soon thereafter two other clerks were appointed, one with a salary of $2,500 and one with a salary of $2,000, and that some of the relator's duties were discharged by one or the other of these new clerks. The testimony is sufficient to convince me that the relator was fitted to fill any of the positions to which these several clerks were assigned. Even though it may be that but a portion of the duties which the relator had performed now devolved upon these new clerks, yet the fact that the necessities of the public service arising from the consolidation of several municipalities under the Greater New York charter otherwise required so many new clerks so soon after the relator's dismissal is quite convincing proof that the prohibition contained in the statute with reference to discharging a veteran from the public service would not have worked any injustice to the municipality in the present instance if the respondent had not attempted his discharge, but had transferred him to one of these positions now filled by others; and I think the respondent was bound to offer the first of these positions to this relator if he was willing to work for the salary fixed for the position, and, if not, that the respondent could have adjusted the salary to meet the requirement of the statute. I choose, however, to put my decision upon the ground that the discharge in this case was prohibited by the express terms of the statute and not upon the question as to whether or not the respondent acted in good faith in making the dismissal. So, also, when we look to the amendment of 1898 to the Civil Service act, it appears that this removal has been made in violation of the amendment. The relator was a clerk holding a competitive position in the Fire Department, and he was entitled to have the reason for his removal stated in writing and filed and an opportunity afforded him to explain. The evidence is clear that no such opportunity was afforded him, but that he was removed summarily. It is urged by the respondent that the veteran acts do not protect an incumbent of a position when it has been abolished for lack of work or for reasons of economy, and many cases are cited in support of that principle. These cases, however, were all decided prior to the amendment of the Veterans act in 1898. That amendment makes a modification of the principle decided in these cases and expressly provides for the protection of veterans in cases of that kind in cities of the first class. And so I think that the cases cited, modified as they are by the amendment, will not serve to protect the respondent in his attempted removal of the relator. I think that he was unlawfully removed, and that he is entitled to the peremptory writ of mandamus he asks for, commanding the defendant to restore him to the public service."

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FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES SET ASIDE.—Victor Heilbrun of the firm of V. Heilbrun & Co., which was engaged in the importing business in this city in 1896, died on Nov. 19 of that year, and Jacob Sugenheimer, the other member, on the day following made transfers of all the outstanding accounts of the firm to Natalie Sugenheimer and other creditors of the firm and delivered to Joseph Bechhoefer goods which the latter sold, and the proceeds were paid to Sugenheimer. David B. Cahn, who was appointed receiver last July, brought an action to set aside these conveyances. Justice Leslie W. Russell, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has just given a decision setting aside all these alleged fraudulent conveyances. The Court holds it to be apparent that Sugenheimer resolved to take advantage of the situation at the time of the death of his partner, and secure to himself as an insolvent the continued and beneficial use of as much of the property which should all have gone to creditors, as was possible. "His uniform general conduct from that time," Justice Russell said, "the secretion of the books of account, and the false statements in regard to them; the grave diminution of the estate of the firm without adequate explanation, and his continued use of a part of the property and a portion of the proceeds of that received by the defendant Mrs Natalie Sugenheimer, his wife, and Joseph Bechhoefer, illustrate the purpose which can only be proved by inferences drawn from his conduct throwing light upon contemporaneous as well as prior intent. It is also apparent from the evidence that the two defendants named must have had inferential if not actual knowledge of his situation and purpose, and, to some extent at least, have aided in his efforts to defraud creditors." Eadman, Levy & Magee were counsel for plaintiffs, and Blumenstiel & Hirsch represented the defendants.

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SHOULD BEGIN AN ACTION AT LAW.—A. W. Stone and another, who were contractors for regulating and paving with asphalt a portion of One Hundredth Street, claiming that Commissioner of Highways Keating had willfully, unreasonably, and in bad faith refused to certify to the completion of the work, sought by a peremptory mandamus to compel him to determine and certify the number of days required by the contractor to complete the work in excess of the time allowed by the contract, and, among other things, that the work has been properly performed, according to the certificates of the officers of the department appointed to supervise it. Justice Scott yesterday denied the application, saying it was fundamental that mandamus would not issue unless the relator's right to the relief be clear under the law and the facts be admitted or undisputed; and especially was this so where the applicant had a complete remedy at law. If, as the applicant alleged, the work has been properly and completely performed in accordance with the terms of the contract and the certificates of the Chief Engineer and other officers were conclusive upon that point, the relators could at once proceed, without a certificate from the Commissioner, to recover by an appropriate action at law the amount due them under the contract.

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THERE WAS NOTHING TO EXPLAIN.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday refused the application of Michael Kenny for a writ of peremptory mandamus for his reinstatement by Commissioner of Sewers James Kane as Inspector in that department. The Commissioner did not, according to the law of 1898, state the reasons for the removal or give the applicant an opportunity to make an explanation, but it appeared that the exigencies of the work called for the services of only one Inspector where there had been two. The Court holds it must be assumed, therefore, that the applicant was not discharged by reason of any alleged dereliction of duty, or personal unfitness, such as might have been explained or denied if he had an opportunity to explain, but only for the reason that in the opinion of the Commissioner his services were not required for the proper supervision of the work. Justice Scott does not think the act of 1898 was intended to apply to a case like this. To give an employe an opportunity to make an explanation where there was nothing to explain, he says, would be an idle ceremony.

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TIERNEY MUST BE REINSTATED.—A writ of peremptory mandamus was granted yesterday by Justice Scott directing Fire Commissioner Scannell to reinstate James F. Tierney to the position in the Fire Department from which he was discharged about a year ago. The reasons for the removal were not reduced to writing, nor was the relator accorded an opportunity to make an explanation, as required by the act of 1898. The Appellate Division held that that act did not apply in a case like this, but the Court of Appeals has since decided that it does, and it is now conceded that the removal was illegal and void, but it was claimed that there had been such laches on the part of Tierney that he was not entitled to reinstatement. Justice Scott holds that, under all the circumstances, the relator was justified in awaiting the result of the test cases in the courts.

Roundsmen Are Not Patrolmen.

Justice Scott, in a decision handed down yesterday, in the Supreme Court, held that a Roundsman on the New York police force is not a patrolman assigned to do the duties of a Roundsman, and that he cannot be reduced to the rank of patrolman unless after a trial by the Police Commissioners upon charges. The decision was made in an application by John P. Smith, a Roundsman of the County of Richmond, who asked for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Police Board to reinstate him in his position as a Roundsman, he having been reduced to the rank of patrolman on Feb. 1, 1898. The decision affects all the members of the police force who were Roundsmen on Jan. 1, 1898, when the new charter came into operation. The writ applied for was granted.

Plumb's Daughter Asks for a Trustee.

An order to show cause why the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company should not be appointed trustee of a trust created by Mrs. Marie Jeannette Nares, prior to her marriage to Ramsay Nares, of which the late Alexander Masterton was the trustee, was granted yesterday by Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court. Mr. Masterton was about a month ago killed by James Neale Plumb, Mrs. Nare's father, who died a week ago in Bellevue Hospital, to which institution he was removed from the Tombs, where he was awaiting his trial for the murder. By the provisions of the trust, Mrs. Nares placed $48,000 in trust for the benefit of herself and her husband, the principal to go to their children should they predecease them. Mr. Masterton was also trustee of a trust created under the will of Abram Ives for Mrs. Nares's benefit. Mr. Ives died in 1869, leaving a large estate, and Mrs. Nares wishes Mr. Masterton replaced by the trust company.

Rhymesters sing of "the gray of early dawn," the coolest time of a hot day, so gray has become the accepted cool color.

Flannel suits in gray grays, black grays and blue grays, almost plain, and with pronounced stripes. May not make you any cooler than blue, but looks cooler to your friends.

Suits $11.50 to $20; coats and trousers sold separately.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Sale of

Men's Underwear.

French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, hand-finished,

50c.

each.

All-silk Imported Shirts and Drawers—colors, novia, light blue, and cream,

$2.35

each.

Short-sleeve Shirts in both the above.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

WANTED HIS HORSES FED

John F. Baudouine's Request During Bankruptcy Proceedings.

CANNOT PAY HIS FEED BILLS

$25,000 a Year Not Sufficient to Keep Him and His Family Alive—A Trustee of His Estate Appointed.

The examination of John F. Baudouine, a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy, was continued yesterday morning in the office of Theodor Aub, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 149 Broadway. Mr. Baudouine was senior member of the dissolved firm of John F. Baudouine & Co., his partners being up to that time Frederick W. Scheibeler and Andrew B. Werl. They were brought in on Mr. Baudouine's petition as involuntary bankrupts, but by an arrangement between the partners were released from the firm's liabilities, Mr. Baudouine having become responsible to them as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week. Alfred Van Ingen of Masten & Nichols of 49 Wall Street conducted the examination.

Mr. Baudouine's petition is regarded as a novel one among bankrupt petitioners, he having acknowledged to an income of from $2,000 to $2,500 a month, this sum, it appearing from the petitioner's statement, being inadequate to maintain himself, his three children, an apartment at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, together with four servants and a governess, to say nothing of six horses, twelve carriages and road vehicles, and all the expenses attendant upon such an outfit.

His income, Mr. Baudouine stated at the previous hearing, was received from his grandfather's estate, and he had been advised by his counsel that it is inalienable and cannot be affected by the present proceedings. The statement seemed to shock the attorneys for his creditors when they heard it at the first hearing, and they had not ceased to marvel yesterday at the sight of a healthy-looking man of thirty-six, with an income exceeding $25,000, who was unable to pay his debts.

The hearing, though brief, brought out much that was gleaned at the last examination concerning Mr. Baudouine's share in two houses in this city left by his wife, who died two years ago. He has been instructed to bring his grandfather's will and his check book and pass book on the Second National Bank. These were put in evidence. Mr. Baudouine reiterated his former agreement to pay his six foreign creditors at the rate of $500 a month up to 1900 and $625 a month thereafter until his debts were paid. He stated that since the last examination he had paid $100 to Worrell & Strauss, and had settled a good-sized bill that Knox, a hatter, had against him.

Some time before the proceedings were adjourned Mr. Baudouine evinced a great desire to have them brought to a close as soon as possible, as he wanted to go to the country.

"I would like, too," said he, confidentially, to Mr. Aub, "to have a trustee appointed to look after my horses and see that they are fed."

Mr. Baudouine remarked that his horse feed was getting low, and he did not want to pay the grooms' and attendants' bills nor the feed bills any more. Mr. Aub said later he would appoint an "equerry in chief" to exercise the horses and look after their welfare. He did not want the poor horses to suffer at the hands of a man who has only $2,500 a month to spend on them. M. P. Butler of Carey & Whitredge, attorneys at 59 Wall Street, was appointed trustee for the estate.

The examination was adjourned to Tuesday, June 13, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Baudouine having signified that during the Summer in the country he gets up earlier, and this hour is most convenient.

JUNK SALE AT THE NAVY YARD.

Bids Received for a Varied Lot of Condemned Material.

Over in the auction department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, sealed bids were opened for a long list of articles ranging from the furniture that was taken from the late Robert Goelet's steam yacht, Mayflower, when she was sold to the navy, to the equipment of a battleship, and from clothes of odd sizes and shapes to antiquated munitions of war. Most of the bids received were from junk dealers, though a few came from relic hunters. As a rule, the prices offered were extremely low. Pay Inspector Wright, Paymaster Littell, and Lieut. J. A. Sherman constituted the board which had the sale in charge.

Included in the sale were 422,501 pounds of shells, which survived the civil war; 13 Parrott guns, a metallic boat from the tug Wompatuck, and several other boats; a brass bedstead, in which Rear Admiral Sampson slept on the cruiser New York, and a quantity of musical instruments which had been condemned as useless. The best offers were made for two lots of sailors' uniforms, which aggregated $1,850. When the bids have been tabulated, the board will make known the names of the fortunate bidders.

Perhaps Hypnotized and Lured Away.

Mamie Byrnes, fourteen years of age, of 776 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, has been missing from her home since May 26, and her father, Thomas Byrnes, an engineer, who reported the case to the Morrisania Police Station yesterday, believes that she has been hypnotized and lured away. The father thinks the former janitress of the flat, Mrs. Carrie Georgiana Feltner, is responsible for her disappearance, as the girl has been seemingly under the control of the woman. Mrs. Feltner, it is thought, is now working for a family in Westchester.

Genesee Society to Dine Gen. Otis.

The Society of the Genesee, an organization of former residents of Rochester and the Genesee Valley, will give a dinner in honor of Major Gen. Elwell Stephen Otis upon his return from the Philippines. Gen. Otis hails from Rochester, and his family is now there. The General intimates in a letter recently received that he expects to return to America in the Fall. Among those who will be invited to the dinner are Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, Gen. Miles, and Gen. Merritt.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

ANDERSON
MADRAS NEGLIGÉE SHIRTS. $1.35 Each.

High grade goods, all improvements, hand-finished, equal in every particular to the best custom-made.

This celebrated make of "Scotch Madras" is well known as the lightest and best colored Shirting—colors being guaranteed absolutely fast,—Shirts made from it are regularly sold at from $2.00 to $3.00 each.

200 dozen in newest designs are now on sale.
With cuffs attached or separate,
$1.35 Each.

Sizes 14 to 18. Extra size body.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

TRIED TO GARROTE A WOMAN.

Thief Made a Bold Attempt to Rob Mrs. Juliette Osborn on Third Avenue.

An attempt to garrote Mrs. Juliette Osborn of 238 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was made yesterday afternoon on Third Avenue by a man who wanted to steal the woman's pocketbook, with $18 in it. Mrs. Osborn's assailant, who was arrested, then pretended to be insane. He says he is George Brown and that he lives in Boston.

Mrs. Osborn was walking between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets with Miss Helen Steel of 141 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. Suddenly Brown stepped up behind her and seized her. He put his left arm about the woman's neck, and, getting his hand under her chin, drew her head backward, half choking her. At the same time he seized the hand that held the pocketbook.

Miss Steel then sprang at Brown, and her screams soon brought a number of persons to her assistance. Bicycle Policeman Fitzgerald, who was passing on his wheel, dragged the man away from Mrs. Osborn and placed him under arrest. Mrs. Osborn, who was suffering from shock, was assisted to a drug store, where she was revived.

Brown was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station, and then to the Yorkville Police Court. He said the heat of the sun had affected his brain and that he did not remember what he had done. Magistrate Meade held him in $1,500 bail for trial.

TWO UNDERTAKERS CLASH.

Each One Says He Will Bury the Bodies of the Schillings.

Two undertakers were quarreling yesterday over the burial of the bodies of Mrs. Johanna Schilling and her children, Gertrude and Edna. Mrs. Schilling killed herself and daughters Sunday by turning on the gas at her home, 305 East Eighty-fourth Street.

C. Herrlich & Brother of 438 East Eighty-third Street got authority from a relative of the family to take charge of the bodies, while the husband of the dead woman went to Undertaker Herman H. Kipp of 302 East Eighty-fourth Street, and said he wanted him to take charge of the funeral. Kipp says the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon under his direction, while Herrlich says he will bury the bodies

INCREASE IN DEATH RATE.

Diphtheria Shown to be Prevalent by Health Board Reports.

According to statistics in relation to the death rate, compiled by the Board of Health, there is a marked increase in deaths from diphtheria, this being to the extent of 100 per cent. for last week over the corresponding period last year. In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx there was an increase in the total death rate of 2 per cent. last week, and 1½ per cent. in Brooklyn over the same week of last year.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy of the Bureau of Vital Statistics said yesterday that there was nothing remarkable in the increased death rate from diphtheria. Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Chief Sanitary Superintendent, said that the death rate increase may have been due to the warmer weather in this June than last year. President Murphy said, regarding the present system of quarantining, that it was much better than the old one, where all families in a house containing the disease were placed under restraint, while now the quarantine involved only the family containing the case.

The Health Board yesterday established a quarantine in the grammar department of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Broadway, on account of a case of diphtheria discovered last Friday. On last Friday a quarantine was raised which had existed since the discovery of a case in the infant department. Two hours after another case was discovered, this time in the grammar department of the institution. The children in this department attend the grammar school at the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. They were placed under quarantine. The patient was sent to the Willard Parker Hospital, as the other child had been.

Aid for Christian Thompson.

A donation of $5 has been sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES for Christian Thompson, the consumptive, who refused to vacate two rooms at 177 Huron Street, Brooklyn, where he lived with his sick wife and three children. He had been ejected, but returned with his family to the rooms. The name of the donor is withheld, as he desires that his identity shall remain unknown. The money has been delivered to Mr. Thompson.

Manhattan Road and Grand Jury.

District Attorney Gardiner was asked yesterday when the Health Board's reports asserting the structure of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad to be in an unsafe condition would go before the Grand Jury. He said:

"I have been so busy during the past few days that I have been unable to consult with President Murphy in regard to the matter, but I shall do so this week."

Died While Driving a Funeral Coach.

William Downs of 323 East Tenth Street was driving a funeral coach home from Laurel Hill yesterday after a funeral, when he was stricken with heart disease and died. When taken ill he turned the coach into a hotel shed and descended from the box. Those in the coach jumped out to ascertain why the coach stopped, and before Downs could explain he died.

Iowa Official Register.

The Official Register of Iowa for 1899, compiled by Secretary of State G. L. Dobson, presents in a neat and attractive form lists of the State and executive officers, the Judges of the several courts, and the members of the Legislature; also the results of last year's elections in detail, State and Presidential. There is added a succinct account of the part taken by Iowa in the Spanish-American war, and the complete roster of the volunteers of the State who enlisted for service therein.

May Consider Molineux Case.

With the swearing in of the June Grand Jury, various rumors were in circulation about the Criminal Court Building yesterday concerning the disposal of the Molineux case. District Attorney Gardiner, when asked about the case, said: "The Molineux case will come before the Grand Jury in the regular order. I am not able to say on what date it will reach that body."

Steamship Patricia Safe.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Patricia, Capt. Vogelgesang, which sailed from New York May 27 for Hamburg, and which it was rumored last week had been abandoned in midocean in a sinking condition, was reported to the agents here as passing the Scilly Islands yesterday after making a good passage.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

Mr. Simis to be Temporary Head of the Charities Department.

Mayor Van Wyck has selected Adolph Simis, Charities Commissioner for the Borough of Brooklyn, to act in the place of President Keller of that department during the latter's absence in Europe. Mr. Keller sailed yesterday on La Gascogne. Only two weeks ago the Commissioners of Accounts reported to the Mayor that Mr. Simis, in his conduct of his office, had violated the charter by making purchases of over $1,000 in a single month without public letting. This violation makes a city official liable to dismissal, according to the charter, and the Commissioners of Accounts in their report alluded to it in strong terms.

The Mayor has appointed Charles D. Wright an Inspector of public schools for the Thirteenth District of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and Louis L. Firuski, J. Herman Lens, and J. D. Kieley as members of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.

G. E. Waldo, the new Commissioner of Records of Kings County, has made the following appointments in his office: Frank M. Thorburn, Deputy Commissioner; Thomas D. Mosscrop, Superintendent, and Randolph Fuller, Addison W. Hallock, Louis Miller, Frank Schultz, William Johnson, Jonas M. Farrington, J. D. Frost, Jr., and Edward A. Young as temporary clerks. None of the salaries has been decided upon, as the Commissioner as yet has no money with which to defray the expenses of his office.

SORRY FOR SWEDISH COUNT.

Justice Beach May Hurry Trial of Case Against Stiernegranat.

Malte Liewen Stiernegranat, the alleged Swedish nobleman who is in Ludlow Street Jail because he could not obtain $500 bail in the suit for breach of promise brought against him by Miss Lesbia M. Bostwick of 306 West Fifty-sixth Street, applied to Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an order compelling Miss Bostwick to accept service of his answer immediately, and requesting that the date when issue can be joined be shortened, so that the case may be tried during the ensuing term of the court. Miss Bostwick is suing for $50,000.

"Is this the breach of promise case," Justice Beach asked, "where the defendant is a Norwegian scion of royalty or nobleman?"

"We deny that he is a Norwegian," the prisoner's lawyer said, "but we admit he is a Swedish Count."

"A nobleman with such connections," Justice Beach said, "should surely be able to furnish $500 bail. That is not a very large amount."

"But he swears he has not a friend in the world to help him," his counsel replied. "It will be a great hardship to keep him in jail until the Fall, as the weather is very hot. I called at Ludlow Street Jail last week to see him, and I can vouch for the terrible heat in the jail."

"I dare say it is pretty bad," said Justice Beach, "but I am afraid I cannot compel the plaintiff to do anything more than the code provides."

"This woman is suing for $50,000 damages, and my client has not got 50 cents," the lawyer said. "She may as well have the case tried as soon as possible, and see if she can get anything."

"Well," Justice Beach said, "if I have the power to alleviate the condition of suffering royalty or nobility, while incarcerated in an American prison, I shall do so." He then took the papers and reserved decision.

Reade Wants His Trust Estate.

An action was brought to trial yesterday before Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, in which Robert Livingston Reade seeks to obtain $9,000 from a trust estate which is in the hands of the Continental Trust Company. The trust was established by Mr. Reade, whose mother was a cousin of Mrs. Levi P. Morton. Lady Mary Falkland, the wife of Viscount Falkland, is his sister. Reade was married to Josie Mansfield, over whom James Fisk, Jr., was shot and killed by Edward S. Stokes. She obtained a divorce from him in 1895, and in January, 1896, he married Martha A. Reade in New Jersey.

Under the trust agreement, Reade is entitled to receive $3,000 from the principal of the fund if the income be not sufficient for his support, unless he shall have deserted his wife, in which event she is to get $1,500 a year. He claims this allowance for three years. Reade claims that his wife has deserted him, and Mrs. Reade alleges that he has deserted her and is not entitled to the money until she is repaid $2,500 which she expended for her maintenance and his own while he was in a sanitarium.

Trouble Over New Immigrant Station.

E. H. Hood of the firm of Hood & Co., which is constructing the new immigrant station on Ellis Island, yesterday confirmed the report received from Washington that work had been stopped on the building. Mr. Hood gave as his reasons for stopping the work that the Government had failed to come up to its part of the contract, and had besides threatened to withhold payments because of alleged delays consequent upon its own failures. According to Mr. Hood the Government has failed to live up to a clause of the contract which provides that "there will be abundant wharfage facilities in the basin and the contractor will have the privilege of storing material on the island."

Mr. Hood declares that the work is not behind, notwithstanding the lack of the wharfage agreed to. He admitted the Government could take away the contract after a failure of eight days to respond to the demand to go ahead with the work, but said this would not hold if the Government itself was at fault.

Remodeled Spree a Fast Boat.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., the New York agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, were advised yesterday from Stettin, Germany, that the steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresia, upon her trial trip just made, developed a speed of 20½ knots with a horse power of 16,000. No vibration whatever was apparent and the results were satisfactory. The Kaiserin Maria Theresia was formerly the Spree, which has been out of commission a long time being rebuilt.

The Robertson Will Contest.

The hearing in the contest of the will of Dr. Thomas Seton Robertson, which was set for yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, has been postponed until next Monday. Neither Mr. Hummel nor Col. Ingersoll appeared at the hour set for the hearing, but one of Mr. Hummel's assistants, who was present, said that it was probable the case would be settled out of court, and asked for the postponement.

Tombs Prisoner Cuts His Throat.

Patrick Lappin, a Tombs prisoner, who had served all but fifteen out of a sixty days' sentence, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been convicted for larceny on April 20, and sent to the Tombs as a laborer. Lappin was twenty-three years old, and lived at 655 Third Avenue.

Satisfaction.

"One just like this," said a customer, referring to the suit he was wearing, which was one of our last year's serges at $15.

"It has stood the test of sun and rain for nearly a year and I don't want anything better." We satisfied him.

Of course we have
Single & Double-Breasted,
full lined and skeleton back,
$10 to $20.
Silk lined $18 to $25.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

O'Neill's.

Millinery.

Rough and Ready
SAILOR HATS,
Finest Quality Made,
75c. Each.

Main Floor.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Midsummer Sale.
Entire Stock

Of Imported and Original Models, including "Garden," Promenade or Carriage Hats, at the uniform price of

$15.00:
Value $25.00 to $50.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FAVOR A CONEY ISLAND PARK.

Controller Coler's Plan Commended by Ministers, Business Men, and Politicians.

Controller Coler continues to receive letters congratulating him on his plan for the redemption of Coney Island by the establishment of a public park on the site of that notorious resort.

Among the communications which reached the Controller yesterday was one from G. H. Lewis of 26 Broadway, in which occurs this statement:

"The millions of respectable people should be considered rather than the few money-making, vulgar, corrupt, immoral people who make a hell of the place every day. Such people should be forced out of the State, and it is a reproach on the name of the city that such can exist under any police in the United States. If you investigate the titles of persons holding land, you will find very little of the island which cannot be taken without payment as public land diverted by J. Y. McKane and his gang of thieves. It will no doubt be burned down until regenerated as was Chicago. 'Vengeance is mine. I will repay,' saith the Lord."

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-second Assembly District, at a meeting held on Friday last, adopted resolutions commending the Controller's plan and urging the Board of Public Improvements to do all in its power to bring about the success of the project. Other letters favoring the plan have been received from Howard M. Smith and the Rev. Augustus E. Barrett, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was reported yesterday that a Western syndicate is desirous of acquiring the land included in the present Coney Island and erecting hotels and baths on the park. This scheme does not meet with the approval of the Controller, who said yesterday that nothing but the municipal ownership of the place would be agreeable to him. It would not be hard, he said, to improve on the present situation, but he felt that any improvement by private parties would have the element of uncertainty, and that there would always be the danger of a relapse. The Board of Estimate will meet to-morrow, and it is probable that the matter of establishing a park at Coney Island will come up. The Board of Public Improvements has ordered a detailed map to be prepared for its meeting on June 14.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers of this city yesterday, the proposition to turn Coney Island into a park was informally discussed. The Rev. Dr. Paulson doubted if such a park would improve the general condition of things at the island on Sunday. The Rev. John Rhey Thompson of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Lawrence favored the plan, and the Rev. Dr. Taylor, in speaking on the subject remarked: "I do not know that turning the place into a park will remove all the evils, but what I known of Coney Island I know that no harm could come from such a transformation."

INJURIES TO THE BROOKLYN.

Court of Inquiry Begins Its Investigation Into the Accident.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn while rounding the Battery on Memorial Day, and to determine the extent of the injury sustained by the cruiser, met yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The court organized with Rear Admiral Remey as presiding officer and Lieut. W. J. Sears as Judge Advocate.

After organizing the members of the court went aboard the Brooklyn. All the members of the crew concerned in the inquiry were called before the court, and after being sworn together, were asked if they had anything to add to the reports made just after the accident.

None of the sailors, with the exception of Gunner Applegate, had any statement of importance to make. Applegate stated that immediately after the ship struck he saw a piece of timber about twelve feet long, and evidently freshly broken off at one end, rise alongside the cruiser.

The court then went into executive session in the Captain's cabin, where the testimony of Capt. Jewell, commander of the cruiser, and Lieut. Hodgson, the navigator of the ship, was heard. The testimony of these officers, it was said, was in line with the statements made by them after the accident. The board will meet again to-morrow.

An Appeal for Household Pets.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has issued an appeal in behalf of cats and dogs, to those who are about to leave their homes for the Summer. In this appeal it is set forth that these persons frequently leave their cats and dogs to shift for themselves and that in a city especially, when abandoned in this way, the condition of these creatures is often deplorable. It is suggested that the owners make some provision for food and shelter for these pets. The appeal says: "Take out a pane of glass in the cellar window, or shed, or outbuilding, or cut a hole in the door large enough to permit them to go in and out at pleasure. Arrange with the milkman or a kind neighbor to have food and drink placed where they can get it daily. If you can do no better, drown them, or put them into a tight box or barrel and chloroform them. Better this than weeks of suffering, ending in death."

Fall from Electric Car Fatal.

Sophia Norter of 8 West Street, who was injured Sunday night by falling from a Fourth Avenue electric car and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, died at that institution yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN. | GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED
In case of bad weather the performance will be given in the Music Hall.
Augmented Orchestra.
40 Solo Musicians.
Hungarian Band.
General Admission 50c.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Every Evening at 8 o'clock. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. THE GREAT RUBY. Over 185 times to excited crowds! "It is a Revelation!"—Journal. "Throbs with vital interest!"—Times "The Balloon Scene surpasses all sensations!"—Herald. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance SPECIAL! BABY MARION CLARK in BIOGRAPH. Odell Williams, Idalene Cotton, McIntyre & Heath, Morton & Revelle, Hayes & Lytton. LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

7th Enormous Week! The Great Golden Spectacle! THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON! & Promenade de Luxe, Miles-Stavordale Quintet. June 12—Opening of the Aerial Magnolia Grove!

THE COOL CASINO! SECOND TIME TO-NIGHT! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY. The Sparkling Success, The Jolly Musketeer! NxtSat.Evg—Lederer's Casino Roof Festivals begin

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

42d, B'way, & 7 Av. VICTORIA Eve., 8:15. HAMMERSTEIN'S Last 5 nights. Rogers Bros. in A REIGN OF ERROR.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Cleveland vs. New York. Admission 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
June 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
CRITERION STAKES, $3,500.
BROOKDALE HANDICAP.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00, Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1